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POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Proceedings of the Democratic State Convention.

Bitter Denunciation of the Tammany Hall Ring.

John T. Hoffman for Governor, Allen C. Beach for Lieutenant-Governor.

Resolutions of the Massachusetts Democratic Convention.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The Democratic Convention has labored through two sessions to-day, and has got two candidates in the field. They have nominated a Governor and his name is HOFFMAN. They have also nominated a Lieutenant-Governor, and his name is not LANNING, and thereby hangs all the interest in to-day's proceedings. Tammany carried her point on Governor, as most people anticipated she would, but she suffered a woeful defeat on Lieutenant-Governor, and had her tricks and strategy exposed and denounced in a manner that was really refreshing to outsiders, however mortifying it may have been and evidently was to the Sachems who received the castigation, but dared not utter a word in reply. The Murphy men yielded to the Wigwam, in obedience to the commands of their chief, but they were by no means satisfied with the arrangements. They only bided their time, and, as will be seen by the report of the proceedings, they had their revenge. The occasion presented itself in the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. The Tammany slate had the name of LANNING, of Erie, inscribed thereon, and when the Convention met for afternoon session, three-fourths of the delegates were ready and expecting to vote for him. After his name and one or two others had been presented in the ordinary way, S. D. MORRIS, of the Brooklyn delegation, arose, his face flushed with anger and his eyes flashing fire, and poured in round after round of such red-hot shot into the Tammany concern, that if it had not been a very sink of rottenness and pusillanimity, it must inevitably have taken fire, and ended the Democratic State Convention in a blaze of glistening tomahawk and scalping knives. The speaker raised his voice to a pitch corresponding with the pent-up wrath that inspired his utterance. It rang like the warwhoop of an Apache Indian, and might have been heard a mile off. He had no opposition, he said, to LANNING personally, he knew not the man by sight, but he opposed him as a conspirator who had combined with Tammany Hall to help carry out the programme of that grasping clique. He had helped Tammany defeat MURPHY, the people's choice for Governor, and was now to be rewarded with the second place on the ticket. He wished the country delegates, who had unconsciously aided Tammany in her wire-pulling schemes, to understand what they were doing. Kings County understood them thoroughly, and he would inform the country members that Brooklyn had not now, and he hoped never would have, anything in common with New-York. Her interests were with those of the whole country. The clique that controlled Tammany only sought their own aggrandizement, and cared nothing for the country nor even for the Democratic Party further than it would contribute to their selfish ends. They had made up their minds to control the entire power and patronage of the State, and if SEYMOUR were elected they hoped to grasp that of the whole United States—and what, then? How could an honest Democrat go before the people to advocate the claims of such an organization? Democratic speakers now declaimed to the masses about the corruption and extravagance of Republicans, and it was a strong point; but suppose the Tammany clique, with its unfinished Court-house and its thousand other schemes of robbery and plunder, controlled the political power of the State or nation—with what face could any honest man talk about corruption in the opposition party. He warned the people of the interior of the State to beware how they helped extend the sway of that corrupt oligarchy; ere they were aware of it they would be gobbled up. If fair play could not do it, trickery would. Had MURPHY's friends been allowed a fair chance, they would have sent a majority of delegates to this Convention, even from New-York City. The country delegates were not aware, when they first voted for HOFFMAN for Governor, that they also voted for the same men for United States Senator. But that was the game—a game well understood in Kings County, and the country delegates would find it so in the end.

A Tammany delegate, interrupting, said, "Well, we will give you a good Democrat."

"That may all be," retorted MORRIS, "but all good Democrats don't live in New-York. There are several hundred thousand in other parts of the State."

The above, and a great deal more in the same strain, was poured out upon the heads of the Tammany delegates, who colored up and looked daggers at the speaker, who by this time had got nearly all the rest of the Convention with him, and was constantly interrupted with cheers. None of the Tammanyites deigned a reply, but Mr. LUDDINGTON, of Onondaga, finally came to the rescue, and attempted to pour oil on the troubled waters and harmonize things generally. He sympathized, he said, with Mr. MURPHY's friends. "We want none of your sympathy," quickly retorted half a dozen delegates. In conclusion he announced himself as also opposed to LANNING, and hoped the Convention would cool down and harmonize on his old schoolmate, ALLEN C. BEACH. It was quite evident by this time that the slate was smashed and Tammany had lost her prestige, and the vote which was taken soon after demonstrated it. Too much bad blood had been stirred up to proceed further to-day, and the Convention immediately adjourned.

It was a most interesting episode, and the Republican spectators are in hopes it will be renewed again to-morrow; but probably not. Up to this time the Convention had been very tame—so much so as to be even stupid; and had it not been for the Mrs. Partington in pants, who acted as Secretary and mispronounced half the names on the roll of delegates, and insisted upon talking about "congregational" districts, instead of Congressional, most of the spectators would have gone to sleep for lack of interest or amusement.

The action of the Convention thus far does not give that satisfaction which promises a warm support to the ticket. Although the President announced the nomination of HOFFMAN to be unanimous, there were at least half a dozen very emphatic nays, and I have heard more than one Democrat say he would not vote for the head of the ticket. It is expected that one more session will finish up the business of the Convention, and to-morrow night a grand ratification meeting is to be held here, under the auspices of the young Democracy of Albany, to which all delegates are invited.

Associated Press Report.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

Tweddle Hall, which is elaborately decorated with flags and banners, and a life-size portrait of Gov. SEYMOUR, was crowded by noon, the delegates to the Democratic State Convention occupying front seats on the main floor, and the audience filling the benches in the rear and the galleries. Soon after 12 o'clock the Convention was called to order by SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Chairman of the State Committee, who spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION OF NEW-YORK: You are assembled on an occasion, perhaps the most important that has occurred during this generation. [Cheers.] The indications from all parts of the United States—at least from those States that are admitted to be in the Union—are that we are on the eve of one of the greatest peaceable political revolutions that this country has ever witnessed. [Great cheering.] I have had the pleasure myself, since I met many of you on the Fourth of July, [applause,] to have been in every State in respect to which there was any doubt, and which we desire or need to carry, and I am happy to say to you that the same serene confidence, growing stronger every day, that I have had, and that I believe you have felt from the beginning, continues to animate me. [Applause.] I believe that if the Democracy do their duty, as I trust and know they will, we shall elect SEYMOUR and BLAIR. [Tremendous cheering.] I do not know what, with my habitual caution, induces me to venture upon a prediction of this sort. In the long period during which I have been connected with politics, from a very early age, I cannot recollect any Presidential election in which I have miscalculated the result—not for thirty years and more. Why it is that I feel as I do about this election I know not, unless it is that I believe in the people, in God and in the destiny of my country. [Cheers.] Yet I do feel, with an assurance calm, serene and every day growing, that this result is about to be reached, and I am anxious only that the great State of New-York, which began the contest last year by its fifty thousand majority, having had conferred upon it the distinguished honor of the selection of the standard-bearer of the Democracy of the Union from one of her citizens, shall maintain its position in the vanguard of the great Democratic column of America. [Loud cheering.] I believe that we shall do this. I believe that the contest which involves great issues and great interests; which involves the restoration of the Union; which involves the restoration of self-government through every part of this broad land; which involves the restoration of the broken columns of our American Constitution, almost subverted by the policy of the Republican Party during the last four years; which involves the restoration of habits of economy to the Government, and relief from burdensome taxation to the people—I believe that this great contest, so auspiciously begun, will terminate in still more brilliant results for our country, for posterity, and for the lovers of freedom in every clime. [Great cheering.] I now, gentlemen, perform the duty assigned to me of nominating to you as temporary Chairman of this Convention, Hon. H. O. CHEESBRO, of Ontario. [Cheers.]

A TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

The selection was made without dissent.

Mr. CHEESBRO, on taking the chair, thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, and congratulated the Democrats on the auspicious aspect of the political sky, which he said gave the most cheering promise that the great Democratic column was marching on to victory—a victory that will place New-York's favorite son at the head of our Government, and restore the Constitution and prosperity to our country, and happiness to the people.

At this point a delegate proposed cheers for HENRY C. MURPHY, which were given.

Immediately afterward another delegate called for cheers for Mr. HOFFMAN, which were also given with a hearty will.

On motion of WM. M. TWEED, T. HOUGHTALING, of Cayuga, WM. S. HAWLEY, of Rensselaer, and RICHARD SMITH, of Queens, were appointed temporary Secretaries. CALVERT COMSTOCK, of Oneida, moved the appointment of one from each judicial district to report the names of officers for a permanent organization. Adopted.

A delegate from Queens moved that no name be reported for a permanent office unless the person is a delegate. Carried.

Mr. W. M. TWEED moved that all resolutions regarding the platform be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, hereafter to be appointed, without debate. The motion was carried.

The roll of delegates was then called, and a full attendance was found to be present.

The only seat contested was that of ISAAC M. MARSH, of Richmond County. His seat is contested by Dr. JAMES HARCOURT.

On motion of E. J. BEACH this question was referred to a Committee of three—Messrs. BEACH, TWEED and ROSS.

JOHN FOX moved the following, which was referred:

Resolved, That no Excise laws should be enacted except such as are uniform in their operation throughout the whole State; and that the execution of such laws, and the collection of the taxes themselves thereunder, should only be through the medium of the local authorities of each county.

The Chair announced the following Committee on Permanent Organization:

Calvert Comstock, John Houghtaling, Alexander McCue, R. E. Andrews, Joseph Russell, S. T. Arnot, John R. Burke and Edwin Porter.

JAMES B. CRAIG moved the appointment of a Committee of two from each Judicial District to report a platform and resolutions. The motion was carried.

The Convention then took a recess until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 3:30 o'clock, when the President announced the Committee on Resolutions, as follows:

First District—A. Oakey Hall, New-York; George H. Pierson, New-York.

Second District—James B. Craig, Kings; Benjamin J. Ambler, Westchester.

Third District—Eli Perry, Albany; William F. Russell, Ulster.

Fourth District—William Coleman, Washington; William H. Wallace, St. Lawrence.

Fifth District—Luke Wells, Onondaga; Andrew Cornwall, Jefferson.

Sixth District—C. L. Grant, Tompkins; M. D. Hall, Schuyler.

Seventh District—Isaac Butts, Monroe; John Kuykendall, Cayuga.

Eighth District—James Jackson, Jr., Niagara; Groover Cleveland, Erie.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of Seneca, moved that hereafter the State Committee be composed of thirty-three members. He said that the Committee as now constituted is altogether too small. When the present number was adopted the State was comparatively small in population, and the party was much smaller than it now is. Since then the party has doubled its numbers and its interests, and the duties that those interests devolve upon the Committee have vastly increased. He offered the resolution believing that the interest of the party would be best subserved by its adoption. He had no fault to find with the present Committee, nor with the manner in which they had hitherto performed their arduous labor.

Mr. GEORGE H. PURSER, of New-York, thought the resolution involved an important question, and one that eminently belonged to the permanent organization. He therefore moved to lay the resolution on the table for the present.

This was assented to.

PERMANENT OFFICERS.

Mr. CALVERT COMSTOCK, of Oneida, reported the following list of permanent officers, which report was adopted by acclamation:

For President, Robert Earl, of Herkimer.

Vice-Presidents.—First District—John Fox, of New-York, and Michael Connolly, of New-York; Second District—Hugh McCutcheon, of Orange, and Aaron A. Degraw, of Queens; Third District—Robert H. Waterman, of Albany, and Hugh W. McClellan, of Columbia; Fourth District—Daniel Magoon, Jr., of St. Lawrence, and H. C. Newton, of Saratoga; Fifth District—Delos Gary, of Oswego, and John W. Barker, of Onondaga; Sixth District—Henry S. Randall, of Cortlandt, and J. Reyes, of Otsego; Seventh District—Daniel McNaughton, of Munroe, and Samuel S. Ellsworth, of Coates; Eighth District—J. K. Button, of Cattaraugus, and Wm. S. Watson, of Niagara.

Secretaries.—First District—Thomas Canon, of New-York; Second District—Dr. Louis Bauer, of Kings; Third District—A. Melome Osborne, of Greene; Fourth District—A. B. Waldo, of Essex; Fifth District—Alex. T. Goodwin, of Oneida; Sixth District—Frank McElroy, of Madison; Seventh District—S. H. Houghtaling, of Cayuga; Eighth District—B. R. Folsom, of Wyoming.

Messrs. HALL, of New-York, and FOLSOM, of Erie, were appointed a committee to conduct Mr. EARL to the chair. He addressed the Convention as follows:

MR. EARLE'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me as your presiding officer. Permit me to say that we are here in the midst of a great crisis of affairs of our nation. The institutions of our country are in peril. Three and a half years have elapsed since the last rebel laid down his arms and the rebellion was closed, and we have a standing army of sixty thousand men—five times as great as it was before the war, under the absurd theory that eleven States had, in some way, by the operation of the war, been taken out of the Union, and that secession had thus become an accomplished fact. A Radical Congress determined that they must be reconstructed and admitted anew into the Union as States, and for this purpose they were subjected to military Governments, clothed with power more absolute and despotic than the powers possessed by any soverign in the civilized world. They conferred the elective franchise upon the negroes, while they confessed, by the establishment of the Freedmen's Bureau, that they were unfit to take care of themselves in the ordinary affairs of life. They forced upon the people of seven of these States Constitutions against their will, containing provisions which they abhor and under which no people could live and prosper. They have admitted seven of these States to representation on the floor of Congress by representatives who have no feeling, sympathies, traditions or interests in common with the people whom they pretend to represent, who in fact represent communities in the North, and who went down South merely to prey upon the land. [Cheers.] Three of the States have not been admitted into the Union, and are still kept under military government and their people deprived of all the guarantees of the Constitution. In those three States—one of which is Virginia, the mother of statesmen—that gave birth to WASHINGTON, PATRICK HENRY, JEFFERSON, MADISON and MONROE—[cheers]—it is made a penal offence by Congressional enactments for any American citizen to vote for President and Vice-President. What is still worse, this is done confessedly outside of the Constitution. It was confessed on the floor of Congress by the great leader who did more than any other, and perhaps all others, to inaugurate this system, that it was entirely outside of the Constitution. They are trying the experiment in this way of a Government by a minority of a majority, possessing the wealth, intelligence, and influence of the community in which they live; and if that experiment is not a failure all history has been written in vain. All the traditions of the Anglo Saxon race are the merest fables. [Cheers.] In order to accomplish this the more successfully, they have kept up this large standing army, and they deprive the President of his constitutional powers as Commander-in-Chief, and have conferred them upon the General of the Army, who is the Radical candidate for the Presidency; they have stripped the President of the power to appoint and remove officers—a power which was exercised by his predecessors from the foundation of the Government down to this time; they have encroached upon the constitutional prerogatives of the Supreme Court of the United States, and in order that these monstrous measures might not be brought to the test of judicial investigation, they have stripped the highest Court of the country of its appellate jurisdiction, and while this was being done the people were groaning under provisions that they could hardly bear. Our national debt has scarcely been diminished although fifteen hundred millions of dollars have been wrung from the people by taxation—a taxation more burdensome, if measured by population and extent of the country, than any people on the face of the earth have been obliged to bear. No wonder that there is a popular uprising everywhere against its policy! [Cheers.] We see on all sides indications that the tide of popular indignation is rising higher and higher, and that it will sweep these men out of power and their measures out of existence. [Cheers.] It is the mission of the Democratic Party to secure to every State its equal rights under the Constitution; its equal rights as a member of the Union. [Cheers.] It is the mission of the Democratic Party to diminish the burdens of the people and equalize taxation; to make this Government what our fathers designed it should be—a cheap and economical Government. It is the mission of the Democratic Party to maintain and restore the distinction between the coördinate branches of the Government. It is the mission of the Democratic Party to reduce this large standing army, which has always been regarded by patriots as the foe of the people and the friend of the tyrant. [Applause.] To accomplish this mission it will not do to take a man who confesses his inaptitude for the discharge of the duties of civil office. [Applause.] It will not do to take a man who avows that he has no policy, [applause,] and that he will rule according to the will of Congress, which means the will of men like BUTLER, BOUTWELL, BINGHAM, ASHLEY, and other extreme revolutionary leaders of the Radical Party; and to accomplish this mission we need a statesman who has made State-craft and the science of government the study of his life; who has had great experience in public affairs, and has ornamented every position which he has been called upon to fill—[applause]—a man whose private and public life is alike spotless and irreproachable, [cheers,] HORATIO SEYMOUR I mean. [Tremendous cheering.] Three cheers for HORATIO SEYMOUR, the gifted son of New-York, the foremost man in America, the idol of the people. [Enthusiastic cheering.] Permit me to say that the eyes of the people and the eyes of Democrats all over the Union are upon you to-day. They expect from this Convention such proceedings as will secure, not only the election of the Democratic ticket in this State, but an overwhelming and crushing defeat of Radicalism throughout the Union. [Great cheering.] Let me therefore ask you, gentlemen, that your proceedings may be characterized by harmony and by a fraternal spirit; and if they are, your action will be ratified by the people at the polls by at least seventy-five thousand majority. [Cheers.]

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Mr. JAMES F. PIERCE, of Kings, moved that a committee of two from each Judicial District be appointed to report an electoral ticket for the consideration of the Convention, and that in selecting such ticket they receive the suggestions of the members of each Congressional District as to the elector thereof.

Mr. LITTLE, of Putnam, moved to amend that each Congressional delegation be authorized to choose and report to the Convention one elector.

It was lost, and the original resolution adopted.

The President announced the following Committee to select Presidential Electors:

First District—Wm. M. Tweed, Magnus Gross.

Second District—James P. Little, James F. Pierce.

Third District—R. H. Waterman, H. W. McClellan.

Fourth District—H. C. Newton, Daniel Magone, Jr.

Fifth District—Peter Kirley, G. A. Dayton.

Sixth District—C. L. Grant, N. Wilson Parker.

Seventh District—Isaac Butts, Allen Ross.

Eighth District—A. S. Drake, C. C. Torrance.

The Committee appointed on Contested Seats reported in favor ISAAC M. MARSH, of Richmond, and the report was adopted.

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of Seneca, called up his resolution to enlarge the State Committee to thirty-three members.

Mr. A. OAKEY HALL moved to amend, that the delegates from each Judicial District select two persons to be members of the State Committee, and that in addition the President appoint three to be members at large.

Mr. CALVERT COMSTOCK, of Oneida, favored the original resolution. He thought it desirable to have one member from each Congressional District, as it would certainly secure a more perfect organization of the party throughout the State. He would modify the motion, however, so as to authorize the President of the Convention to appoint in addition three members at large.

Mr. TEN EYCK accepted the amendment suggested by Mr. COMSTOCK, and it was adopted.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN NOMINATED.

Mr. W. MILLER, of Monroe, said he had been informed by certain delegates that there was in the possession of a member of the Convention a letter from HENRY C. MURPHY. He (Mr. MILLER) desired to make a motion and submit a few remarks, but before doing so he would give way in order that the letter referred to may be read.

Mr. JAMES B. CRAIG and other delegates from Kings County—If the gentleman has a letter from HENRY C. MURPHY, let him read it. If the gentleman has a letter let him read it.

Gen. SLOCUM—The interests and name of HENRY C. MURPHY will be taken care of by his friends, and not by his enemies.

D. P. BARNARD said he presumed that the letter referred to was in his possession, addressed to him personally. He had intended, and at the proper time would read that paper to the Convention; and in order that it may be properly produced and made public, he would now move that the Convention proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Governor. Carried.

GEORGE W. MILLER, then, after paying a handsome tribute to the private and public character of the three gentlemen who have been named for the place, nominated JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

WITHDRAWAL OF H. C. MURPHY'S NAME.

D. P. BARNARD briefly passed in review the high public character, and long and valuable official services of HENRY C. MURPHY, and then read the following letter from that gentleman:

SEPT. 1, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: Made aware, as I am, of your intention to present my name for the consideration of the State Convention, which meets to-morrow for the nomination for the position of Governor, I deem it proper to address you this communication.

From the indications throughout the State, it is evident there is much contrariety of opinion on the subject of a candidate, rendering my nomination at least doubtful, and calculated to engender bad feelings in the party.

While I feel sensible beyond measure of the kindness of those who have thought me worthy of being so prominent a standard-bearer in the approaching contest on the part of the Democracy, and shall never cease to remember with gratitude their partiality and preference in my behalf, I consider it due to my friends and the great cause in which we are engaged for the sake our country, to retire from the field of competition, and thus, to the utmost of my ability, to promote the harmonious action of the Convention.

I am gentlemen, with sentiments of great respect, your fellow-citizen, HENRY C. MURPHY.

To Messrs. Slocum, Pierce, McLaughlin, Morris, Craig, Bauer, Tower, McCue and Barnard, delegates, &c., from Kings County.

A. OAKEY HALL, on behalf of the New-York delegation, seconded the nomination of JOHN T. HOFFMAN, and spoke at considerable length in eulogy of the candidate, and closed by promising him 90,000 majority in the Empire City.

The nomination was then made by acclamation.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, calling for cheers, they were given many times over, the delegates and officers standing.

NOMINATIONS FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

LEVI H. BROWN, of Jefferson, nominated ALLEN C. BEACH.

DANIEL MAGONE, Jr., nominated W. J. AVERILL, of St. Lawrence.

C. C. TORRANCE nominated ALBERT P. LANNING, of Erie.

Judge MORRIS, of Kings, seconded the nomination of Mr. AVERILL, and opposed that of Mr. LANNING, charging that he or his friends had here entered into a combination with an organization of New-York City that seeks to get control of the entire Democratic Party of the State, and, through it, of the State Government. You have nominated for Governor a gentlemen whom I honor and respect, but in doing that you have also elected a United States Senator. [Sensation and cheers.] You have given the Tammany organization a United States Senator, and you can't prevent it. It is their determination to get control of the Assembly, and they will give you the Senator.

A New-York Delegate—We will give you a good Democrat, any way.

Mr. MORRIS—That may all be, but they don't all live in New-York. To succeed in the State, you must get 300,000 votes outside of New-York City. We know them of Kings; we have been lured by them. They came to us when they wanted the organization of the Assembly and sought to bargain. They secured the organization, but when we who pay some $800,000 toward the support of the Metropolitan Police Department, asked for one Commissioner last Winter, we were denied. The ring must have all, and all must bend to that ring. Give them what they are now seeking, viz.: the control of our politics in the State, and they will not be satisfied. They will demand to control the Federal patronage, should HORATIO SEYMOUR be elected, and he will be elected. Let them once secure that, and the unfinished Court-house and like jobs of theirs will sink into insignificance when compared with what they will undertake in the same line. We know them well, and we tell you that there is no end to their selfishness, which asks all when it cannot demand, but which demands all whenever it has the power to insist. He (Mr. MORRIS) did not know Mr. AVERILL, but he is presented with the highest credentials, and, if nominated, Kings will give the ticket 25,000 majority.

(During these remarks the speaker was occasionally interrupted by cheers for MURPHY and cheers for HOFFMAN.)

When we reached Albany what did we find? We found every lobbyist, whether Democrat or Republican, employed working for them and their candidate. Much as he respected JOHN T. HOFFMAN, he felt that the combination referred to ought not to be permitted or tolerated.

Mr. LUDDINGTON, of Onondaga, said the Democracy of the rural districts loved the City of New-York, and the City of Brooklyn, but they could not be a party to the quarrel. He was for harmony; the party must have it and would have it, and woe be to him who should seek to stir up ill feeling. HENRY C. MURPHY had acted nobly in this contest. When he saw that the current of public sentiment was in favor of JOHN T. HOFFMAN he withdrew from the canvass, thus contributing to the harmony of the party. That was all there was about the matter. He concluded by nominating ALLEN C. BEACH, of Jefferson.

The Convention then proceeded to an informal ballot, with the following result:

A. P. LANNING, 47; A. C. BEACH, 68; W. J. AVERILL, 9; S. T. ARNOT, 1.

Before the vote was announced, the nine votes of Kings County were changed from AVERILL to BEACH, and after the vote was announced the nomination was made unanimous.

Mr. BEACH, being present, was called to the platform. He thanked the Convention for the confidence and partiality they had shown in giving him the nomination, and promised to do all in his power to advance the principles and interests of the great Democratic Party.

The Convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Convention of German Democrats.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

At 8 o'clock this forenoon a large number of Germans, from all parts of the State, assembled in Convention at Schreiber's Hotel, Hudson-street. It was called to order by OSWALD OTTENDOERFER, Chairman of the German State Central Committee, who proposed Hon. HENRY CLAUSENGER, of New-York, for Chairman. The nomination was ratified. Major SEEBACH was chosen Secretary.

On motion of J. J. FRIEDMAN, a series of resolutions was adopted, which, after reciting the merits of JOHN T. HOFFMAN, demand as a matter of right his nomination, as being the only man who could command the entire German vote of the State, irrespective of party. Carried unanimously.

On motion of Mr. MAGNUS GROSS, it was resolved to hand the resolutions to the New-York delegation for presentation in the Convention, and that the entire Convention march in a body to their rooms in the Delavan. The procession moved through Hudson and State streets and Broadway to the Delavan House, attracting general attention on the way. At the Delavan House addresses were made by Dr. CLOHS, of Newburg, Hon. O. OTTENDOERFER, A. OAKEY HALL and others.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Proceedings of the Democratic State Convention—John Quincy Adams Nominated for Governor—The Resolutions.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The Democratic State Convention held here to-day was fully attended, but the promised Democratic reduction of the Republican majority in Vermont not having been realized, there was a lack of enthusiasm in its proceedings. Hon. HENRY W. PAINE, of Cambridge, was chosen President. The candidates of last year were nominated for State officers by acclamation, as follows: For Governor, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS; Lieutenant-Governor, GEO. M. STEARNS; Secretary of State, CHARLES B. RAUBLETON; Treasurer, HENRY ARNOLD; Auditor, ARTHUR T. DEVEREUX; Attorney-General, WM. C. ENDICOTT. Mr. REUBEN NOBLE, of Westfield, was nominated in the place of Mr. STEARNS, who had his name withdrawn.

The harmony of the Convention was disturbed by a family quarrel over the manner in which the State Central Committee should be appointed. The resolutions echo the sentiments of the New-York Convention, and solicit the votes of the soldiers and sailors, the workingmen, and oppose a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Mr. J. S. ABBOTT, of Boston, and JOHN R. BRIGGS, of Sheffield, were chosen Presidential Electors.

Loud calls were made for a speech from Mr. ADAMS, the Gubernatorial candidate, but he not being present, Judge ABBOTT briefly addressed the Convention, eulogizing SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and charging the Republicans with gross extravagance in managing the financial department of the Government.

The following are the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, By the Democracy of Massachusetts, in Convention assembled, That the people of the United States have sufficiently proved by experience the lesson of history—that the caprice of majorities is intolerable tyranny. We therefore invoke the protection and demand an immediate return to the limitations and requirements of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the leaders of the Republican Party in Congress, having shown a consistent and persistent purpose to usurp all the powers and functions of all the other departments of the Government, to trample on the Constitution, in order to organize a squad of negro colonists, dependent on themselves, by whose aid they hope to perpetuate their own political power, and neutralize the white vote of the South; to degrade and debase the high office of President, by deposing its present incumbent for difference of political opinion, and in order to satisfy their lust for power, thereby inevitably destroying the basis of our national polity, and throwing down that great constitutional department to be the mere foot-ball of furious factions, and to deprive the Supreme Court, which is the last defence of an oppressed minority of all power to inquire into the constitutionality of certain Congressional enactments, thus planting the heel of party upon the neck of the Judiciary itself, lest their revolutionary measures should be put to the test of the organic law and be declared void; the time has come when every man must choose between the sovereignty of a party majority in Congress and the supremacy of the Constitution of the Fathers.

Resolved, That Congressional reconstruction, while it is unstatesmanlike in its attempt to rule communities by their least able classes, is ridiculous in its pretensions that a government can only be Republican which a majority of the governed tolerate only from an intimidation that contemplates for its preposterous pretence that States which never got out of the Union can be restored by allowing seats in both Houses of Congress to be occupied by vagrant squatters, who misrepresent the district to which they do not belong, and whose pretended elections pollute the very fountain of Congressional representation; dangerous as establishing a policy, the legal results of which, as shown in Ireland and Poland, are incompatible with peace and liberty; and is, above all, unconstitutional and revolutionary.

Resolved, That we would earnestly recall the people to the tried and proved wisdom of the ancient doctrines, which require from our law-givers a strict construction of the letter of the Constitution of the United States, and the scrupulous observance by Congress of the reserved rights of the several States.

Resolved, That gold and silver coin is the only constitutional legal tender, and, while we would have but one currency for all, the Democracy of Massachusetts now, as in the past, are true to their old faith in hard money, and demand that it be restored to the people at the earliest moment consistent with the interests of the business and labor of the country.

Resolved, That while we recognize the present necessity of a tax on imports, we renew our adherence to the doctrine of a tariff solely for revenue.

Resolved, That if the lavish and reckless extravagance of Republican rule in national and State affairs is to be accepted as our opponents claim for a judicious economy, then we insist upon a rigid parsimony in the expenditure of public money. [Applause.] Every dollar received by taxation from the people, not absolutely necessary for the economical and legitimate expenses of the Government to be applied to the payment of the public debt.

Resolved, That while we deny any responsibility for the form of the present License law, we are fully persuaded of the wisdom of some system of regulating the sale of liquors as distinguished from the principle of total prohibition.

Resolved, That while we deprecate all attempts to detract from the military fame, or blacken the private character of Gen. GRANT, we feel that when arms exert an undue and abnormal power in a free Government in time of peace, and its constitutional functions are greatly deranged and partially suspended by partizan violence, a people jealous of their liberties should not lift higher yet the hand which holds the sword. The nation needs now not the successful soldier, skilled only in the arts of war and prone to rule by the swift methods of the camp, but the wise and thoughtful statesman trained in the patient processes of conciliation and kindness, and relying alone upon the united and firm sway of law and justice.

Resolved, That we hereby agree with the declaration of principles put forth by the Convention which met in New-York City on the fourth day of July last; that we cordially approve of the candidates selected, and confidently ask the suffrage of all those who value the Constitution higher than a platform, and love their country better than any party, for HORATIO SEYMOUR and FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.

Resolved, That the memory of the services of our soldiers and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory during the late rebellion should be borne in the hearts of the grateful people, and all guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried out.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the United States to protect all citizens, whether native born or naturalized, in every right, at home or abroad, regardless of any claim of foreign nations to the doctrine of perpetual allegiance.

Resolved, That in the nomination of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, a name honored wherever the history of our country is known, as our standard bearer for the approaching contest, as well also as the gentlemen associated with him on the ticket, we have presented to the Democrats and Conservatives of Massachusetts a ticket worthy of their full confidence and cordial support at the polls.

The resolutions were received with cheers and adopted.

The Convention dissolved at 4 o'clock, with great applause for SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

VERMONT.

The Republican Majority 30,000—Republican Gain 10,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Wednesday, Sept. 2.

Returns from 154 towns give a majority of 20,167 and a net Republican gain over last year of 6,199. The remaining towns will increase the net gain to 10,000 and give a total majority of 30,000.

G. G. BENEDICT,
Secretary Republican State Committee.

RUTLAND, Vt., Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The Republican vote in 117 towns, about one-half of the State, gives

Page (Republican)	23,331
Edwards (Democrat)	8,351
Majority	14,980

The towns to be heard from will undoubtedly bring the majority in the State up to 30,000. The net gain in 117 towns is 4,835.

Republican Rejoicings Over the Result in Vermont.

COZZENS HOTEL, WEST POINT, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The news of the unanimous nomination of Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN for Governor, by the Albany Convention, was received with great enthusiasm, and a salute of 100 guns was fired.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The Republicans have been rejoicing here to-night with bonfires, music and salutes in honor of the victory in Vermont. A large crowd of persons assembled in front of the Poughkeepsie Hotel, and were addressed by W. WALLACE HAGEMAN and others. At intervals fireworks were displayed in different parts of the city. Much enthusiasm prevailed.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The Republican General Committee fired a salute of one hundred guns at midnight last night in honor of the result in Vermont.

LEWISTON, Me., Wednesday, Sept. 2.

A national salute is being fired in this city, under the direction of the Tanners' Club, in honor of the gains in Vermont. Bells are ringing and Republicans rejoicing.

DANBURY, Conn., Wednesday, Sept. 2.

A salute was fired here to-day in honor of the Republican victory in Vermont.

The Republican Victory in Wilmington, Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The election of municipal officers in this city, yesterday, was stubbornly contested, though the Democrats had a decided advantage in organization and preparation. The Republicans, however, were very enthusiastic and brought out a heavy vote. It was felt by both sides to be a test effort. The Democrats were very confident of the result and have lost large sums on wagers. The majority of JOSHUA S. VALENTINE, the Republican candidate for Mayor, is 314, a gain of 44 over last year, when he ran 90 ahead of the ticket. The general ticket shows a gain of 133 on the vote for Council. The whole vote of the city is increased 500 from last year. VINCENT, Alderman, has 290 majority; MARIS, Treasurer, 297; HAWKINS, Assessor, 275, all Republicans. Five out of six Republican Councilmen are elected, a Democrat carrying the Second Ward by 3 majority.

The result is very dispiriting to the Democratic Party in the State, who expected Wilmington to fall into their control. Delaware has heretofore been marked certain for SEYMOUR. It may yet be placed upon the list of doubtful States.

The Campaign in Maine—Distinguished Speakers at Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, Sept. 2.

Hons. WM. PITT FESSENDEN, ROBERT S. INGERSOLL of Illinois, and HENRY WILSON of Massachusetts, arrived here to-night, and were escorted by a torchlight procession to the Augusta House, where a serenade was given them. Each gentleman responded in a speech. Mr. FESSENDEN spoke at length. He declared his continued hostility to the Democratic Party, and said he had never wavered in his fidelity to the principles of the Republican Party.

Gen. SICKLES will arrive here to-morrow morning.

Republican Congressional Nomination in Pennsylvania.

BEDFORD, Penn., Wednesday, Sept. 2.

JOHN CESSNA was to-day unanimously nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress by the Conferees of the Sixteenth District.

The Maryland Democratic State Convention.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The Democratic State Convention met here to-day, and nominated the following Presidential electoral ticket: At-large, Judge CARMICHAEL, of Queen Anne; JNO. THOMPSON MASON, of Anne Arundel. First Congressional District, ALBERT CONSTABLE; Second District, WALTER T. ALLENGIER; Third District, H. C. DALTAM; Fourth District, CHARLES G. ROBERTS; Fifth District, GEO. PETERS.

Accident at a Pole-Raising in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

Some dastardly scoundrel cut with a sharp instrument a heavy rope used at a Democratic pole-raising on Main-street, about 6 o'clock this evening, causing a heavy derrick to fall among a large crowd in attendance. Fortunately the crowd observed the accident in time, and by surging to the right and left, escaped without injury.

The South Carolina Democratic Central Club.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The Democratic Central Club has issued a circular denying that the Governor's proclamation about armed organizations has any application to the Democratic Party of this State.

Democratic Nomination in the Wisconsin Sixth District.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The Democrats to-day nominated Gen. A. G. ELLIS for Congress, to run against Gen. WASHBURN.

An Analysis of the Character of Gen. Grant.

Judge JAMES SLOAN, of Ohio, in a speech delivered in Cincinnati on the 28th ult., presented an estimate of the character of Gen. GRANT. He said GRANT was not a genius; neither was WASHINGTON. The speaker thought the plain, earnest, common-sense man of more use than the genius. He said GRANT was not an orator. He had done better than make great speeches. He had "thought great thoughts and done great deeds." He said GRANT was not a politician. He was something better than a partisan; he was a national man. He spoke of GRANT as a prudent man; as a man of self-reliance; as a man of shrewd observation; as a man of sound judgment and great pertinacity of purpose; as a man of great energy and activity; as an honest man, a modest man, and as coming of "good stock." We quote the concluding paragraph:

"Such, gentlemen, as I have described him, is ULYSSES S. GRANT, a man of good, solid sense, and useful and thorough acquirements; a man of plain and direct but shrewd and far-seeing mind; a quiet and taciturn man, but one who speaks, when called upon to speak, directly to the point, in clear, forcible and fitting, though not in ornate, or even very elegant language; a modest and retiring man, who never thrusts himself upon the public attention, but one who, being called upon to act, acts with promptitude and vigor, 'asking no favors and shrinking from no responsibilities;' a man of activity and energy, without bluster or parade; of firmness, without obstinacy; of self-reliance, without vanity or presumptuousness; a man of quick perceptions, rapid reasoning powers, sound judgment and prompt decision; a man who owes nothing to favoritism, but who, 'by dint of merit,' has 'achieved greatness,' and who, notwithstanding the eminence to which he has risen, has not become dizzy-brained, but is the simple-mannered, level-headed man he was before, and who walks the topping mountain heights of fame with the same firm step, undazzled eye, calm, clear, steady mind and modest bearing for which he was noted in the humble and obscure lowlands of life. Possessing the qualities I have enumerated, GRANT, if elected, cannot be other than a safe President."

LOCAL POLITICS.

Republican General Committee.

At a meeting of the Committee on Public Meetings last night, of the Republican General Committee, Gen. COCHRANE Chairman, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That all the Union Republican Associations of this City, all Grant and Colfax Clubs, and all the organizations, of whatever nationality, German, French, Irish, Welsh or Hebrew, are invited and expected to march in procession to the Grand Union Republican Ratification Meeting at the Cooper Institute, on the 22d inst.

Sixth District Grant and Colfax Club.

A meeting of this Club was held last night at No. 470 Grand-street. Mr. J. M. MCCARTIN presided.

Col. WILLIS, of the First Ward was introduced as the first speaker. He spoke of the course of Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR during and since the war, and declared that no scheme for putting down the rebellion had ever been proposed that he had not persistently opposed. No soldier or sailor that had fought on the Union side could consistently vote for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Col. WILLIS then spoke of the claims of GRANT and COLFAX. Both, he said, had shown themselves well worthy of the high honors which would be conferred on them in November next. The record of both was clear and spotless, and the Republican Party could not have chosen nobler standard-bearers.

Mr. ELLERY of the Committee on Resolutions then read a series of resolutions to the effect that the recent victory in Vermont should encourage every good Republican to renewed exertions, and that the Sixth District Club pledged itself to use every effort in its power to elect the Republican candidates.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. WM. H. BURLEIGH followed in a speech in which he contrasted the course adopted by the Democrats and Republicans, and their opinions on the great questions of the day as expressed in their respective platforms.

Mr. F. J. FITHIAN and others also spoke during the evening.

Seventh Assembly District Grant and Colfax Boys in Blue.

The members of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Grant and Colfax Campaign Club of the Seventh Assembly District, met at St. John's Hotel, No. 759 Broadway, last evening. Considering that this Club has only been organized two weeks, it is in a very active and encouraging condition. It now numbers about sixty members, including thirteen new members who were elected last evening. The meeting was presided over by Major GEORGE W. DE COSTA. Col. STAGG acted as Secretary. Routine business having been transacted, energetic speeches were made by Col. WALTER S. POOR and Prof. JOHN DOWLING, after which the meeting adjourned till next Wednesday evening.

Eighth Assembly District.

The Radical and Conservative Republican Clubs in this District, last night held a meeting at Runk's Hotel in Grand-street, for the purpose of effecting a consolidation. After some discussion the purpose of the meeting was effected and the following officers were elected: Benjamin F. Shaffer, President; John P. Joralemon, William L. Wemmel, Col. Adam Senges, Vice-Presidents; Samuel Cool, Edwd. H. Lawrence, Secretaries; David Miller, Treasurer; James A. Lucas, Chairman of Executive Committee.

The name of the new Club has not yet been decided on.

The Ninth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Boys in Blue.

The members of this campaign association met last night in Greenwich Hall, No. 501 Hudson-street, Major W. H. CORSA in the chair. After the usual routine business the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

"That we heartily coöperate with the Loyal Veteran Grant Club in their project for a grand mass meeting at the Cooper Institute on the 17th of this month, and shall parade on that day in uniform."

Major CORSA then introduced Col. CHARLES M. MOSS, of Missouri, who was received with applause. The Colonel made an able review of the two parties in the present contest—the Republicans, with the soldiers and patriots who sustained them in the war, and the Democrats, with the rebel army of paroled prisoners of war, and their Copperhead supporters and sympathizers in the North—and showed in a very clear and eloquent manner the objects for which they contended, and the consequences of the success of one or other of them. Seven-eighths of the people of the South engaged in rebellion, and they now composed seven-eighths of the Democratic Party. The success of such a party would be the nullification of the work and laws of the past seven years, and that would be war.

Dr. MOORE, of this City, followed Col. MOSS in a spirited address, at the close of which the meeting adjourned.

Eleventh District Grant and Colfax Club.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Eleventh District Grant and Colfax Club was held at Ebbitt Hall, corner of Broadway and Thirty-third-street last evening. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags and banners, and on the walls were displayed placards bearing the words, "Vermont's thunder—30,000."

Hon. HORACE GREELEY was the first speaker. He alluded to the great victory achieved by the Republicans in Vermont on Tuesday last, and believed that other States, when they held their elections, would follow the example of the Green Mountain Boys. The men throughout the country who stood by the old flag during the rebellion would stand by GRANT in this campaign, while those who said the North could not win the fight were the same who now sustained SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Who doubts, he said, that the people at the North are satisfied with the result of the Gettysburg battle, and were willing that it should be a loyal and not a rebel victory? Mr. GREELEY next referred to the questions of taxation and debt. On those grounds, he said, the Democrats expected to triumph this Fall. SEYMOUR had labored to show that the people would be impoverished on account of the immense debt heaped upon them by the war; but the men who contributed their share of money and means to sustain the Union army were not troubled concerning taxation. Those who did not pay taxes were loudest in their praise of SEYMOUR. The Democrats complain of the debt accrued under a Republican rule. True, but it was because of a Democratic rebellion. Every State in the South having a Democratic Governor went into the rebellion. Not a single one of these Governors answered to LINCOLN's call for troops to preserve the integrity of the nation. Although the Democrats complain of the heavy debt, yet they intimate their intention of still further augmenting it should they come into power, inasmuch as they declare that force should be used to disperse what they call the carpet-bag Governments at the South. The speaker then referred to the military career of GRANT and expressed his belief that he would not fail to succeed in this campaign. As to the election in this City the Democrats would be made aware that they could not swindle the Republicans by illegal voting. The rural districts would be sure to do their share in the election.

Judge WHITE then read a resolution complimentary to the Republicans of Vermont, after which the audience were favored with a song by a glee club. Speeches were next made by Judge PITKINS, of New-Orleans, and others, and the meeting adjourned.

Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Association.

The Twenty-first Assembly District Association are fully alive to the great political issues before the country, and are doing vigorous work. They have fitted up rooms for committees, private meetings, &c., in Washington Hall, at the corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and last evening added a reading-room, where campaign documents can be had, and the leading newspapers of the country can be found. A free reading-room, well supplied with pictorials and magazines, in addition to newspapers, is a powerful means of attracting visitors, and should be followed by all political clubs who have not yet adopted the plan.

Raising of a Grant and Colfax Banner.

The Thirteenth Ward Union Republican Association, last evening, raised a splendid banner, opposite their headquarters, No. 59 Broadway, and a large concourse of citizens witnessed the ceremony. Mr. SIGISMUND KAUFFMAN, President of the Association, called the inside meeting to order, and a lengthy address was delivered by Ex Gov. NOBLE, of Wisconsin. An outside meeting, over which DANIEL L. NORTHUP presided, was addressed by Mr. SILAS B. DUTCHER and others. All the speakers alluded to the result of the Vermont election, and their allusions were interrupted by demonstrations of applause. The large assemblage dispersed at a late hour, cheering for GRANT, COLFAX and Vermont.

The Kings County General Republican Committee.

The Kings County General Republican Committee have secured a monster tent which will be used for meetings in various parts of the city during the remainder of the campaign. The headquarters of the Committee are to be open every night until the close of the campaign, and will be well furnished with newspapers, pamphlets and books. Arrangements are also being made to have large banners swung across South Seventh-street, Williamsburg, and Fulton-street, Brooklyn, on which are to be inscribed the nights of meeting in the various parts of the city, acting under the auspices of the General Committee. The canvass is proceeding with vigor and earnestness.

Eleventh Ward, Brooklyn, Grant and Colfax Club.

The commodious headquarters of the Grant and Colfax Campaign Club in the Eleventh Ward of Brooklyn, located at the corner of Flatbush and Fulton avenues, was crowded last evening to its utmost capacity by an earnest, intelligent and enthusiastic audience, Mr. AUGUSTUS C. TATE, President, in the chair, and Mr. WM. H. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary. A series of resolutions was adopted setting forth the views of the Republicans of the Eleventh Ward as to the nominations made at Chicago and at Syracuse. Eloquent and effective speeches were made by Hon. S. M. HEWLETT, of New-Jersey, Mr. DAVID MAXWELL and Mr. SILAS B. DUTCHER.

Rousing Grant Meeting in Williamsburg.

The first grand gathering of Grant and Colfax supporters held in Williamsburg was at the headquarters of the Thirteenth Ward Club, No. 59 Broadway. Hon. B. G. NOBLE, S. KAUFFMAN, S. B. DUTCHER, and others, delivered eloquent and attractive speeches, which were applauded with an earnestness and enthusiasm that gave token of large hopes of success. The hall was crowded, and two or three times as many persons were outside, where they were addressed from a stand.

Castleton, Staten Island, Grant and Colfax Club.

This Grant and Colfax Club held a regular weekly meeting on Tuesday evening, the President, Mr. A. H. WAGNER, being in the chair. Rev. C. N. VAN METER made a speech upon the duty of all citizens to aid in the efforts to totally extinguish the slumbering fires of rebellion still existing in the South, by voting for the nominees of the Republican Party. He spoke of his recent visit to Greece and Rome, and of the ruin that befel their people when they forgot justice and liberty to all, as a principle of practice.

Dr. GREGORY also made a short address. The Club adjourned, with the intention of attending a meeting this evening at Port Richmond, when a speech will be made by Hon. JOHN COCHRANE.

A County Campaign Club is to be organized at the house of ROBERT SCHWARTZKOPF, Clifton, on Monday, 7th inst., immediately after the adjournment of the County Convention.

Republican Demonstration at Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y.

The largest and best political gathering that has ever convened at this place was held on Tuesday evening last, under the auspices of the Grant and Colfax Club, on the occasion of the dedication of their wigwam. In the capacious building, which is capable of seating comfortably 1,200 persons, not only was every seat filled, but the aisles were crowded, and many were unable to obtain admission, and were listeners at the door and windows. The principal speaker was Hon. HORACE GREELEY, who canvassed the questions involved in the present campaign, occupying nearly two hours in doing so. He was listened to throughout with marked attention. Short addresses were made by the President of the Club and by Dr. SNODGRASS, of New-York, and, in the intervals, some inspiring songs were sung by the Glee Club attached to the organization, and by Mr. COVERT, of New-York, which were received with much favor. Old residents of the county, judging from various unmistakable signs, feel confident that the political complexion of Rockland County is undergoing a great change, and that her vote this Fall will show rapid strides in the right direction.

Grant and Colfax Club at Middletown, Orange County.

Middletown had a decided excitement last Monday. The German Grant and Colfax Club held a very crowded and lively meeting in Hulse's Grove, where speeches were made by Dr. VAN HOLST, Hon. DAVID F. GEDNEY, and Col. HENRY CONNOLLY. In the evening, a torch parade took place, together with a ball at Slausson's Hall. Preceding the festivities, Dr. VAN HOLST and Gen. VAN WYCK delivered addresses.

Democratic Club Procession Meeting.

A meeting of delegates from the different ward Democratic clubs took place at Masonic Hall last night, Capt. ISAIAH RYNDERS, of the Empire Club, in the chair, and DAVID J. TWOHEY, Secretary. Sixty-two organizations were represented, and it was decided that a grand procession should take place on the 6th of October next, and a Committee of one from each Congressional District, including the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting, was appointed for laying out the route and perfecting the arrangements.

Gen. NAGLE, from the McClellan Legion, sitting below, proposed that a reception should be accorded to Gen. MCCLELLAN, by the Democratic clubs, on his arrival from Europe about the middle of this month. It was decided that the clubs should attend as individuals, but not as organizations.

The meeting then adjourned to a fortnight from last evening.

The McClellan Legion.

The McClellan Legion held a meeting last night at Masonic Hall, Col. CHAS. PIERSON in the chair. Arrangements were made for the reception of Gen. MCCLELLAN on his probable arrival from Europe, and a uniform for the participants was decided on. Headquarters were also selected for the use of the Legion during the present political campaign.

WEST INDIES AND MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA, FROM HAVANA.

The steamship *Columbia*, which left Havana Aug. 29 arrived at this port yesterday. Purser J. S. SAFFORD has our thanks for the prompt delivery of our files and papers.

HAYTI.

The Situation—Salnave's War Steamer Silvain Captured—Scarcity of Provisions at Port-au-Prince—British Men-of-War at Salnave's Headquarters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

JACMEL, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1868.

At Port-au-Prince affairs were very much the same as what we last reported.

The principal event had been the capture of the town of Petite Goave by Gen. NORMIL, and the subsequent seizure of SALNAVE's war steamer *Silvain*. The capture of Petite Goave took place after desperate fighting, and the slaughter of 700 Piquets or savage negroes, who had risen in favor of SALNAVE. On the morrow of this occurrence the war steamer *Silvain*, thinking that the town was still in SALNAVE's possession, made her appearance and anchored in the harbor. When the ship came in sight a large body of men appeared on the shore and cried "Vive SALNAVE." The Commodore and other officers then landed and were invited to join the crowd in partaking of champagne. While drinking the poor fellows were arrested and imprisoned, and two boats well armed were sent off to capture the steamer, which was easily secured. The news caused great excitement as SALNAVE had sent on board the *Silvain* (also called the *22d December*) all his wealth, viz.: $600,000 in Haytian paper and $120,000 in gold, besides some valuable furniture and jewelry. The capture of this steamer maddened SALNAVE, who determined to revenge himself on the merchants of Port-au-Prince. So he declared that he required of them $200,000 in gold, without even saying for what purpose the money was needed. These poor merchants are already almost ruined, but fear may compel them to find the amount.

It is asserted that SALNAVE intended marrying a young lady from Gonaives, and that the furniture on board the *Silvain* was to be used in their new dwelling.

It is affirmed that the revolutionists in Jacmel have sent an agent to New-York to pay for the repairs of the Haytian war steamer *Galatea*, to prevent her coming to the aid of SALNAVE.

The revolutionary Government of Jacmel has declared all the ports occupied by SALNAVE in a state of blockade.

SALNAVE's friend, Gen. CASSIUS DANIEL, was holding the town of Cape Hayti. The sympathies of the inhabitants are for the revolution, and they will join the insurrectionists at the first favorable opportunity.

It is surprising to see how the Americans assist SALNAVE. Report says he has promised to sell them a portion of the island. They have a small steamer here, which they keep running, giving news and assistance to SALNAVE's party.

SALNAVE has now two presses at work, issuing new bills of $100, $10 and $2; but they can't work fast enough, although they make $200,000 per day. He now requires $6,000,000 to pay off the soldiers.

Provisions at Port-au-Prince are exceedingly scarce, and if this state of things endures much longer, the residents will starve. The town is completely surrounded.

The steamer *Silvain* has been ordered by the revolutionists to proceed to Port-au-Prince and blockade that port, while the steamer *Liberté* will blockade Cape Hayti.

The Haytian mail steamer *Ronillone* has been captured by the *Liberté*. Gen. MENELAS CLEMENT and SALNAVE's mother and son were found on board.

This fortnight will decide SALNAVE's fate.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Monday, Aug. 10.

Four British men-of-war have just anchored to settle some dispute with SALNAVE. We anticipate some trouble.

MEXICO.

Attempted Revolution in Vera Cruz—New Pronunciamiento—Uprising in Campeche—Public Opinion in Regard to the Future of the Country.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1868.

So various and contradictory are the rumors here that it is almost impossible to arrive at the truth as to what is going on in the interior, and even in the vicinity of this city. The revolution attempted in this State under PRIETO and DOMINGUEZ appears to have ended in smoke. Parties acting under their lead are reported to have been attacked and routed at various points; and the leaders are said to be attempting to escape from the country. A squad of prisoners, some nine or ten in number, and said to have belonged to that party, came in to-day. There were two Captains among them.

At Puebla it was reported that three columns, under the command of Gens. CORTINA, CARRION and CABRIOTO, would attack the revolutionists of the Sierra, who, numbering some fifteen hundred men, had taken a strong position and fortified themselves in the Cerro San Miguel.

We hear almost daily of new pronunciamientos in all parts of the country. In the State of Campeche, one has been started by D. J. A. MUNOS, who collected about one hundred and fifty men, armed with rifles, and marched upon Pocyaxun, where he compelled the officials and leading men to join in the proclamation repudiating the State Government. They acknowledge the General Government. At last accounts the revolutionists occupied the town of Tenabo. And so come reports of uprisings all over the country. Some are against the General Government, and in favor of various aspirants for the Presidency; others are more modest, and only aim to upset the State authorities. All have some ostensible political and patriotic object, but love of excitement and the hope of plunder are the real motives, in almost every instance.

The few good people who have been able to live in the country long for a better state of affairs. Twenty years ago, when Gen. SCOTT's army occupied the country, I heard many intelligent Mexicans in the capital express the wish—and I believe sincerely—that the United States would retain possession of the country. Some of them still desire to see their beautiful land become part of the great American Union, although its history during the last eight years has not been such as to give any assurance of peace. Anything, they reason, would be better for Mexico than the absolute anarchy which has existed here for more than forty years. Whether or not the acquisition of the magnificent soil of Mexico would compensate the United States for the evil of adding to its population two or three millions of vicious and turbulent people is a grave question for the consideration of statesmen.

VENEZUELA.

The Situation—The Siege at Puerto Cabello—Vigorous Resistance of Gen. Bruzual—Unsatisfactory Prospects of Monagas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CARACAS, Friday, Aug. 7, 1868.

Matters during the past fortnight have remained unchanged.

Gen. BRUZUAL holds good at Puerto Cabello. Coro and Cumana, under Gen. COLINA, have pronounced in his favor.

Gen. BRUZUAL's fleet continues disturbing trade. The war steamer *Maparari* had appeared before Laguayra in lieu of the *Bolivar*. She exchanged some shots with the shore, but without effect. She captured a schooner and several fishing-boats, and as soon as her coal gave out returned to Puerto Cabello.

Meanwhile Gen. MONAGAS is collecting his forces before Puerto Cabello. He has been sick for some days, but is now recovering and will direct the siege in person. Gen. VENANCIO PULGAR left Laguayra in the French steamer *Cacique*, to go to Trinidad and purchase the steamer *Pioneer*, with the object of invading the State of Zulia. The President of the State of Zulia is Gen. SUTHERLAND, a private enemy of PULGAR. SUTHERLAND having remained neutral in the late dissensions, PULGAR has availed himself of this to induce the Caraccas Government to assist him in the enterprise, which has been done. Maracaibo, capital of Zulia, is a well-fortified town, and PULGAR will have hard work to triumph.

Yellow fever is said to be raging at Puerto Cabello.

Gen. GUZMAN BLANCO, Ex-Vice-President under FALCON's Government, has arrived from Europe in Martinique, and will probably proceed to Puerto Cabello.

Constant complications are arising, and it would be difficult to foresee the result of any of them.

PUERTO CABELLO, Sunday, Aug. 9, 1868.

The attack on this town by the besieging forces of Gen. MONAGAS commenced on the 5th inst. and has continued incessantly up to date, under the constant firing of musketry and cannon.

The town is defended by eleven cannon of heavy calibre, and the garrison is composed of about 500 men strongly intrenched. Gen. BRUZUAL's indomitable spirit animates this small but valiant troop. Night and day they have been sustaining their ground against Gen. MONAGAS, who is hurling over 2,000 men against them. Gen. MONAGAS labors under the disadvantage that he cannot make use of his field-pieces for fear of destroying foreign property, which would create claims on the Venezuelan Government.

The war steamers *Bolivar* and *Maparari* are anchored in this port and remain true to Gen. BRUZUAL. They keep up a steady bombardment against MONAGAS' forces.

Gen. BRUZUAL is daily expecting reinforcements from Coro. He has ammunition of war sufficient to support a long siege, but provisions are very scarce, and the troops live for days on salt fish and bananas.

It would be difficult to foresee the end of this struggle; but one thing is certain: that with 2,000 men MONAGAS will not succeed in an assault—in fact, is unable to attempt it.

FOUL PLAY.

Interesting Letter from Charles Reade—He Repels the Charge of Plagiarism in "Foul Play."

From Once a Week.

The world is so wicked and so old, that it is hard to invent a new knavery. Nevertheless, certain writers are now practicing an old fraud with a new face, and gulling the public and the Press.

Nothing baffles the literary detective so much as a nameless knavery. I begin, therefore, by depriving the fraud in question of that unfair advantage, and I call it

THE SHAM SAMPLE SWINDLE.

Examples.—1. A farmer prepares his sample of wheaten grain for market. His duty is to put his two hands fairly into the bulk and so fill his sample bag. But one day, in my experience, a Berkshire farmer picked his grain for show—that is, he went through the sample, and merely removed the inferior grains. He stood in the market with the sham sample, and readily sold twenty load of grain at more than its value. The fraud was detected, and the farmer driven out of the market.

2. Suppose some malicious rogue had access to a farmer's sample-bag, and were to remove the fine grains, and leave the inferior—that would destroy the farmer's sale, and be also a sham sample swindle. Of course nothing so wicked was ever done in agriculture; but there is a baser trade in the world than agriculture, and plied by dirtier hands than those which scatter dung upon our fields.

3. I read one day an article in a *Quarterly Review*, in which these two expressions occurred more than once, "the author of *Robinson Crusoe*," and "the author of the *Lilly and the Bee*." Now, DEFOE wrote several stupid stories, and one master-piece; WARREN wrote several powerful stories and one foolish rhapsody; yet here, in the name of science (for criticism is science, or it is nothing) is WARREN defined by his exceptional failure, and DEFOE by his exceptional success; and that is one form of the sham sample swindle. [N. B. The dead are apt to get the sunny side of this swindle and the living the windy side.]

4. A writer produces a great book. With all its beauties it is sure to have flaws, being written by man, who is an imperfect creature. The sham sample swindler picks out the flaw or flaws, quotes them bodily, which gives an air of honesty, and then says, "*We could give a host of other examples, but these will serve to show the general character of the work.*"

The swindle lies in the words italicised. They declare a sham sample to be a true sample; and, observe, this is a falsehood that cannot fail to deceive the reader. For why? The grain of truth that supports the falsehood is shown; the mass of truth that contradicts the falsehood is hidden.

5. A great work of fiction is written; it is rich in invention and novel combination; but, as men of genius have a singularly keen appreciation of all that is good, and can pick out pearls where obscure scribblers could see nothing but rubbish, the author has, perhaps, borrowed one or two things from other written sources, and incorporated them happily with the bulk of his invention. If so, they ought to be pointed out to the public, and are, of course, open to stricture from unlearned critics, who do not know to what an extent SHAKESPEARE, VIRGIL, MOLIERE, CORNEILLE, DEFOE, LE SAGE, SCOTT, DUMAS, &c., have pursued this very method, and how much the public gain by it. But the sham sample swindler is not content to point out the borrowed portion, and say honestly, so and so is not original, the rest may be. His plan is to quote the plagiarism, and then add, "*And that part of the work we do not quote is all cut from the same cloth.*"

He tells this lie in cold blood, with his eyes upon the truth; and, as I said before, it is a fraud that can never fail on the spot, because the borrowed part of the work is in sight, the bulk of the work is out of sight.

So much by way of general description.

I come now to a remarkable example: Several journalists, not blessed with much power of reasoning on literary subjects, are repeating that "Foul Play," a three-volume novel, which originally appeared in this magazine, is a servile copy of an obscure French drama called "Le Portefeuille Rouge."

Not to waste time on echoes, I have traced this rumor to its source, a monthly magazine, called the *Mask*. Here the writer, in a form, the modesty and good taste of which I shall leave to the Judge in whose Court I may select to try the proprietors of the *Mask* for the libel, conveys to the public a comparison of the two works, and contemptuously comments upon the more brilliant and important of the two.

He conducts the comparison on a two-fold plan. First he deals with the incidents of the two works. Secondly, with the dialogue. But how? In the first branch of comparison he suppresses nine-tenths of the striking incidents in "Foul Play," and at least eight-tenths of the strong incidents in "Le Portefeuille Rouge," and, then, by slightly twisting the few incidents that survive this process, and by arbitrarily wording this double sham sample swindle in similar language (which language is his, not ours,) he makes the two works appear much alike in incident, although they are on the whole quite unlike in incident.

Secondly, he comes to the dialogue. And here he is met by a difficulty none of the sham samplers who preceded him had to face. He could not find a line in "Foul Play" that had been suggested by a line in "Le Portefeuille Rouge." What was to be done? He hit upon the drollest expedient. He selected a dialogue from "Le Portefeuille Rouge" and set it cheek by jowl, not with parallel passages in "Foul Play," which was what his argument demanded, but with a tame and incorrect translation of itself. Here is a specimen of his method:

LE PORTEFEUILLE ROUGE.

KERVEGUEN.

Pour rien au monde, je n'aurais voulu vous laisser seul ici; mais, d'un auter côté, quels risques n'auriez-vous pas courus en vous embarquant avec nous?...

HELENE.

Oui! mon père, auriez-vous donc l'idée de parti sans lui?

KERVEGUEN.

Le bâtiment que je monte appartient à l'Etat, et je ne saurais prendre avec moi un homme condamné par les lois françaises.

HELENE.

Injustement condamné, mon père; M. Maurice est innocent.

KERVEGUEN.

Dieu m'est témoin que je le souhaite de toute mon âme!

THE PLACE WHERE "FOUL PLAY" OUGHT TO BE.

KERVEGUEN.

For nothing in the world I would not wish to leave you; but, on the other hand, what risks would you not run in your embarking with us?

HELENE.

What, my father, had you then the idea to go without him?

KERVEGUEN.

The ship which I mount belongs to the State, and I should not know how to take with me a man condemned by the French laws.

HELENE.

Unjustly condemned, my father.

KERVEGUEN.

Heaven is my witness that I hope it with all my soul.

And so on for *seventy* speeches. By this method it is craftily insinuated to the reader that seventy speeches of "Foul Play" *could* be quoted to prove the plagiarism, though not one speech is quoted. Curious, that a manœuvre so transparent should succeed. But it has succeeded—for a time.

Unfortunately for truth and justice, the sham sample swindle, being founded on suppression, has the advantage of brevity, whereas its exposure must always be long and tedious. But since in this case it has attacked not my ability only, but my probity in business, I hope my readers will be patient, and consider for once how hard it is, after many months of ardent and successful labor and invention, to be not only decried, but slandered and insulted for my pains!

I know no positive antidote to a dishonest comparison, except an honest comparison. A novel is not the same thing as a drama; but no doubt they have three essentials in common. 1. Characters. 2. Incidents. 3. Dialogue. Let us, then, compare the two works on that treble basis.

CHARACTERS IN "LE PORTEFEUILLE ROUGE."

1. *Duromé*, a banker and loose-liver.
2. *De Folbert*, a daring, middle-aged ruffian, fearing nothing, loving nothing. The trite monster of melodrama, that never existed in nature.
3. *Maurice*, a young layman, interesting by his sufferings and adventures, but as to character, utterly commonplace.
4. *Faustin, Duromé's* servant.
5. *Bouquin*, a sailor.
6. *Le Pere Lajoie.*
7. *Daniel.*
8. *Garnier*, a surgeon.
9. *Vestris.*
10. *Chasse.*
11. *Le Compte de Kerveguen*, captain of a vessel—who has got a daughter.
12. *Hélène*, daughter of the preceding—a weak amiable girl, who parts with her virtue the first fair opportunity. This character is undistinguishable from a thousand others in French fiction.
13. *Madame Delaunay*, aunt to the preceding.
14. *Miss Deborah*, Hélène's governance.
15. *Jacqueline*, Faustin's wife.
16. *Mlles. Dufréne, Duthé* and *Fel*, young ladies it may be as well not to describe too minutely.
17. *Ursule*, a lady's-maid.
18. *Marcel*, a French cockney, who gets sent to sea, an admirable character; indeed the only new character in the drama.
19. *An ape.*

CHARACTERS IN "FOUL PLAY."

1. *Old Wardlaw*, an honorable merchant.
2. *Young Wardlaw*, a weak youth, led into crime by cowardice; a knave tortured by remorse and rendered human by an earnest love.
3. *Michael Penfold*, a worthy, timid old man, cashier to *Wardlaw*, Senior.
4. *Robert Penfold*, his son, a clergyman, and a man of rare gifts, muscular, learned, inventive, patient, self-denying, delicate-minded: a marked character; new in fiction.
5. *Gen. Rolleston*, Governor of a penal settlement, and a soldier, who, however, has got a daughter.
6. *Helen*, (daughter of the preceding,) a young lady of marked character, hard to win and hard to lose, virtuous under temptation, and distinguished by a tenacity of purpose which is rarely found in her sex. Upon the whole, a character almost new in fiction.
7. *Hiram Hudson*, Captain of the *Proserpine*, a good seaman, who has been often employed to cast-away ships. When drunk, he descants on his duty to his employers. This character is based on reality, and is entirely new in fiction.
8. *Joseph Wylie*, his mate, a man of physical strength, yet cunning: a rogue, but a manly one, goaded by avarice, but stung by remorse.
9. *Cooper*, a taciturn sailor, with an antique friendship for talkative *Welch*.
10. *Welch*, a talkative sailor, with an antique friendship for taciturn *Cooper*. These two sailors are characters entirely new in fiction. So are their adventures and their deaths.
11. *Joshua Fullalove*, a character created by myself in "Hard Cash," and reproduced in "Foul Play" with the consent of my collaborateur.
12. *Burt*, a detective.
13. *Undercliffe*, an expert; a character based on reality, but entirely new in fiction. He reads handwriting wonderfully, but cannot read circumstances.
14. *Mrs. Undercliffe*, mother to the expert, a woman who has no skill at handwriting, but reads faces and circumstances keenly.
15. *Tollemache*, a barrister.
16. *Meredith*, a barrister of a different stamp.
17. *Sarah Wilson.*
18. A squinting barber, who sees a man in trouble, and so demands 10s. for shaving him.
19. *Adams*, a bill broker.
20. *Somebody*, an underwriter.
21. *Nancy Rouse*, a lodging-house keeper and washerwoman, and a character new in fiction.

Now it is an axiom in literary criticism, that to invent incidents is a lower art than to invent characters; and the writer in the "Mask" fires off this axiom at me. So be it. I find nineteen distinct characters in "Le Portefeuille Rouge," and, out of the nineteen, fifteen bear no shadow of resemblance, in act or word, to any character in "Foul Play;" yet of these fifteen many are the very engines of the play. I find twenty-one distinct characters in "Foul Play," and, out of these, seventeen bear no resemblance, either in deed or word, to any character in "Le Portefeuille Rouge." Yet these seventeen are busy characters, and take a large share in the plot. As to the small balance of four persons, the two heroines are so opposite in character that no writer, whose eye was on the French *Hélène*, could possibly have created the English *Helen*. The same remark applies to *De Folbert* and *Arthur Wardlaw*: they are both rogues, but then they are opposite rogues. Why, they differ as widely as a bold highwayman and an anonymous slanderer.

Setting aside incident, which awaits its turn in this comparison, I can find no character—except that of *Gen. Rolleston*—which resembles a character in "Foul Play." *Kerveguen* is a sailor and a Captain of a ship; so far he corresponds, not with *Gen. Rolleston*, but with the *Capt. Hudson* of "Foul Play." But then this sailor has a resolute character and a daughter, and she is the heroine of the drama. Now the soldier *Rolleston* has also a resolute character, and a daughter who is the heroine of "Foul Play." The plagiarism of character, if any, is manifestly confined to the heroine's father, one character out of thirty-eight and more, who act, and speak, and think, and feel in the two works. How far does this correspond with the impression the sham sampler has sought to create?

We come now to the incidents of the two works, and these, handled on the above honest method, yield precisely the same result. But to work this out on paper would take a volume. Something, however, may be done in a shorter compass by the help of figures. "Foul Play," then, is contained in twenty-five numbers of *Once a Week*. And these numbers average, I believe, fourteen columns each, or rather more. The first number is very busy, and deals with crime and love. The prologue of the French drama does not deal with love at all, and with crime of quite another character. In the story the crime is forgery; and that crime remains part of the plot to the end. In the drama the true generative incident is murder. That murder is committed by a villain who had previously forged; but the previous forgery could be omitted without affecting the plot. The fundamental incident of the drama is murder. The two fundamental incidents of "Foul Play" are forgery, and the scuttling of a ship to defraud the underwriters.

From No. 1 to No. 4, "Foul Play," though full of incidents, has not an idea in common with the drama. In the fourth number the two works have this in common, that the hero and heroine are on board one ship, and that ship gets lost. But in the drama the father is there, and in the story he is not; the hero and heroine are brought on board by entirely different incidents in the two works, and the French ship is fired by mere accident. Not so the English ship: that is scuttled by order of the heroine's lover; and so the knave is made the means of throwing the woman he loves upon the protection of the friend he has ruined. This is invention and combination of a high order. But calling upon an unforeseen accident to effect a solitary purpose, and then dismissing the accident forever, is just what any fool can do at any moment, and it is all the authors of the French drama have attempted to do in that situation. From the fourth number to the last page but one of the seventeenth number, "Foul Play" diverges entirely from the drama, and the drama from "Foul Play." The existence of those thirteen numbers (more than one-half of the entire story) is virtually denied by the sham sampler in these words:

"Construction and incidents are French, and taken from the defendant's drama."

Yet these thirteen numbers are the most admired of the whole. They are the poem of the work. They deal with the strange, the true, the terrible, and the beautiful. Here are to be found the only numbers which I received complete in form as well as in substance from my accomplished collaborateur, and it was this half of the work which drew in one week forty notices from American journals. Those journals, commenting on the adventures and contrivances of certain persons wrecked on the Auckland Islands, remarked that history was imitating fiction, and so sent their readers to "Foul Play." History will never imitate "Le Portefeuille Rouge," any more than I have descended to imitate "Le Portefeuille Rouge." At the end of the seventeenth number of "Foul Play," *General Rolleston* lands on the unknown island, and finds his daughter and the innocent convict living alone together. And in the ninth scene of the second act "Portefeuille Rouge," *Kerveguen* comes with other characters, and finds his daughter, the innocent convict, and *Marcel*. This is a good and generative situation, and looks like plagiarism in the novel. But the moment we come to the treatment, the acts and the words of all the three interlocutors are so remarkably different in the two works, that no honest and discerning man can believe the writer of that scene in "Foul Play" had his eye on the drama. In the story the father and daughter meet alone with wild raptures equal to the occasion; a sacred scene. In the play they meet before witnesses, and the French dramatists, with very bad judgment, have allowed the low comedian to be present. He opens his mouth, and of course the scene goes to the devil at once.

In the subsequent dialogue and business I find great variations.

IN THE DRAMA

Hélène sides at once with *Maurice*, and argues the case with her father, and *Maurice* is almost passive. *Maurice* is never master of the situation. On the contrary, he tries to follow *Hélène* on board, and is shot like a dog in the attempt. *Hélène* never undertakes to clear him. All is left to accident.

IN THE NOVEL

Helen puts *Robert Penfold* on his defence, and on his convincing her he is innocent, declares her love. Then *Robert Penfold* becomes master of the situation, and it is by his own will and high sense of honor he remains, and the parting is effected. And *Helen* and her father undertake to clear him in England; which promise, on *Helen's* part, with its many consequences, is the very plot of the sequel.

From this to the end of the work, we have seven numbers of "Foul Play," and two acts of "Portefeuille Rouge," and not an idea in common between the two. So that twenty-three numbers out of twenty-five, "Foul Play," have not an idea in common with the French drama; two numbers out of twenty-five have each a bare situation which looks like one in the drama, but on closer inspection proves to be handled so differently that the charge of plagiarism is untenable.

"Foul Play" is illustrated by Mr. DU MAURIER. The said DU MAURIER is a good actor, and has dramatic tendencies. He is sure to have picked out some of the more dramatic situations in "Foul Play" for illustration, and, if the incidents of "Foul Play" came from the "Portefeuille Rouge," Mr. DU MAURIER's sketches would serve to illustrate that drama. I have examined his illustrations, twelve in number; I cannot find one that fits any scene or incident in the French drama. If they were all pasted into the "Portefeuille Rouge," no reader of that drama would be able to apply any one of them to anything in the whole composition. Bring your minds to bear on this fact. It is worth study.

And now I come to the dialogue of the works. Here the comparison is a blank. There is nothing to compare. The writer in the "Mask" dared not put seventy speeches from "Foul Play" by the side of his seventy speeches from "Portefeuille Rouge." He dared not deal thus honestly with even seven speeches. And shall I tell you why? Because there is not one line in "Foul Play" that corresponds with a line in "Portefeuille Rouge."

SHAKESPEARE, in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," has the following line:

"I'll rather be unmannerly than troublesome."

And MOLIERE, in his "Bourgeois Gentilhomme," has this line:

"*J'aime mieux être incivil qu'importun.*"

I can find no such apparent plagiarism in all the pages of "Foul Play" and "Le Portefeuille Rouge."

I conclude this subject with the following statements of matters known to me:

1. I have carefully examined all the MS. contributed to "Foul Play" by Mr. DION BOUCICAULT. This MS. consists of two or three numbers complete in form as well as in substance; and also of a great many plans of numbers, sketches, materials and inventive ideas of singular merit and value. In all this MS. I find only one word that can have come from "Portefeuille Rouge," and that word is—Helen.

2. I myself never saw "Le Portefeuille Rouge" until after the article in the *Mask* appeared—never saw it nor heard of it.

3. The one valuable situation the two works contain in common may have come to me from Mr. BOUCICAULT, but if so, it came in conversation, along with many other things quite as good; and the guilt, if any, of selecting the naked idea, which is all we have used, lies with me, who never saw the "Portefeuille Rouge."

4. I handled, treated, and wrote every line, on which the charge of unprincipled plagiarism has been founded, and I have got my MS. to prove it.

5. Any person connected with literature can compare the "Portefeuille Rouge" and "Foul Play" at my house: and I shall be grateful to any literary brother who may have the honesty and the patience to do it.

6. The writer in the *Mask* has done this, and having done it, he must have known that his charge of unprincipled plagiarism was false and disingenuous. Yet knowing this, he was not content to do me a moderate injury: it was not enough to defraud an honored writer of his reputation as an inventor, he must attack my character as a gentleman, and as a fair dealer with publishers and managers. On this account I am going to make an example of him. I shall sue him for libel, and, when we meet in the Court of Common Pleas, I shall repeat upon my oath as a Christian all the statements which now I make in these columns upon my honor as a gentleman.

I shall ask leave to return to the sham sample swindle on some other occasion, and in a way that will be less egotistical and more interesting to your readers. It is the most potent swindle in creation, and all honest writers should combine to expose it.

CHARLES READE.

No. 2 Albert Terrace, Knightsbridge, Aug. 13.

DREADFUL CRIME IN CANADA.

A Family Murdered and their House Destroyed by Fire.

From the Detroit Advertiser, Aug. 31.

On Sunday morning, at an early hour, one of the most horrible tragedies that was ever enrolled on the record of criminal events in our vicinity, was enacted at Belle River, a station on the Great Western Road, about eighteen miles from Windsor. It seems that Mr. VAN ORDAN, CHISHOLM and a Capt. ROBARGE were conjointly connected in mill properties in the village. Between these parties there were litigations pending which did not tend to the best of feeling, and suits at law were had recourse to. What the particular nature of these suits was we cannot at present determine, nor of their merits can we speak. VAN ORDEN held the property on which CHISHOLM held a lien, obtained under circumstances alleged as questionable in shape. A difficulty occurred, and the matter was thrown into Chancery. By mutual consent it was taken from this Court and referred to a Board of Arbitration, consisting of Messrs. GRAHAM, COTTER and SHIPLEY, of Windsor. The testimony has partially been taken, and one of the principals thoroughly examined before the Board. The facts here elicited may have a direct bearing upon the direful issue. They shall be given in their proper connection with the terrible occurrence.

About 12:30 o'clock on Sunday morning the mill of VAN ORDEN was set on fire by an incendiary. This fact is established by the subsequent discovery of an oil-can and other combustibles near the place where the buildings were fired. Soon it communicated to the main portion, and shorter than it takes us to write, the whole fabric was in the embrace of the devouring element. The village was awakened by the alarming reports of pistol-shots, and aroused to a sense of the situation by the glaring lights which shone from the burning pile. Hardly had the half-awakened sleepers discovered the fire before another burst upon their gaze, and it was found that the mill of VAN ALLEN, situated about 200 yards distant, was also in flames. Startling as was the discovery, a prompt effort was made to suppress both, but everything began to run wild, and, as is usually the case where all are doing, nothing was done. The building adjoining, wherein Mr. VAN ORDEN, wife and grandson, was next enveloped, and, horrible to say, they perished in general disaster. Yesterday morning their blackened and charred remains were taken from the smouldering pile and placed in a box for interment. They were barely distinguishable. There is a surmise that the VAN ORDEN family were first murdered, and that then the premises were fired. Citizens state that pistol-shots were heard at the time of the alarm, and it is probable that the unfortunate family were murdered in their sleep. It is alleged that Mr. VAN ORDEN drew from his banker, Mr. NOBLE, at Windsor, $500 on Saturday. The Police are active in pursuit of one or two suspected parties, and the populace are intensely excited over the dreadful occurrence. VAN ALLEN's mill was insured for $1,000 in the Commercial and $1,000 in the Queen's.

Dr. DONNELLY, who, along with Officer PORT and others, visited the scene yesterday, will hold an inquest to-day.

Why Gov. Seymour Had an Officer Suspended From Duty.

From the Newburg Journal, Aug. 31.

An officer in one of our State regiments was astounded one day, while in the field, by the receipt of an order direct from the War Department, suspending him from duty. Repairing to Washington, he was shown a letter from HORATIO SEYMOUR, then Governor of the State, asking for the suspension as a personal favor. Coming on from Washington to Albany, he sought a personal interview with the Governor, for the purpose of learning the cause of this extraordinary request. But the Governor put him off from day to day with the pretext of "engaged," until finally the suspended officer thought His Excellency had played with him long enough, and entered his presence unannounced and without leave. He then politely requested to be informed of the charges which had induced the Governor to make so remarkable a request from the War Department. After coloring and stammering for a few moments in conscious shame Gov. HORATIO SEYMOUR, the "g-r-e-a-t Democratic statesman of the nineteenth century," asked his visitor if he had not, in a private letter, written without the remotest idea of influencing any one against the Governor, spoken of him as a Copperhead!

Relieved to find the charge so frivolous—indignant that the Governor of the State of New-York should have been guilty of such petty spleen, the officer, admitting the charge and suggesting that if all soldiers who called him a Copperhead were to be suspended the army would soon become a mere skeleton, he turned on his heel and left the great statesman. As soon as the facts could be properly brought to the attention of the Washington authorities the officer was restored to his position and served through the war.

A NEW HORROR.—Something of a sensation was created in a West Side household a day or two ago, by the discovery, in a piece of corned beef from which the family had dined heartily, of a vast number of little worms, about the size of cheese skippers. These lively insects were adorned with black heads, and had their sides variegated with a red stripe. They were cheerful varmints, and considering that the beef had been boiled three hours, exhibited an astonishing degree of vivacity. In order to test their vitality some of them were placed in boiling water for a few minutes, but they emerged from their bath with no apparent abatement of their wriggling powers. Now, perhaps these are pleasant chaps to fish out of your corned beef, and perhaps the sight of them is stimulating to the appetite.—*Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin, Sept. 1.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CRICKET.

St. George Versus New-York—Exciting Match Between the Rival Clubs—The New-York Club an Easy Winner.

The good old game of cricket has not been entirely given up in New-York, and our old citizens still delight in this manly sport, which has been for years the national game of our ancestors. The St. George's Club, the oldest of its kind in New-York, has for years held a great reputation among cricket players, having been generally successful in its matches with the New-York Club. For some time past there has been considerable ill feeling between these Clubs, but of late the wound has been healed, and they have engaged with one another, as of yore, in a friendly game of cricket on the St. George Club grounds, Hudson City. Yesterday morning looked rather doubtful, but the weather held out good during the day, and gave every chance for the display of skill between the competitors.

Play commenced at precisely 11:50, and the New-York Club having won the toss they were represented at the wicket by Messrs. HIGHAM and HUDSON. Messrs. GIBBES and NORLEY were bowling for the St. George's, and the latter delivered the first over from the club house end to Mr. HIGHAM. After scoring one, the latter gentleman was disposed of by a ball from NORLEY, on the middle stump, that made way for Mr. KERR. These two gentlemen ran up the score a little, when the latter was bowled by Mr. GIBBES after making five. His place was supplied by Mr. CASHMAN, who played very steadily and looked like business. Mr. HUDSON was the first to succumb, and was bowled by NORLEY after adding seven to the score. The score now stood at eleven for three wickets. Mr. MORTIMER came in next, and in conjunction with Mr. CASHMAN, they began disposing of the bowling in a rather summary manner. After they had been in for some time, and it was found that they were running up a score rather too fast, Mr. CROSS was put on at NORLEY's end, and after bowling two or three overs, MORTIMER was caught by Mr. EDWARDS at mid-wicket off his bowling. MORTIMER played a very steady inning for twenty-seven, his biggest hit being three. He was succeeded by Dickydick, (an assumed name,) who, after playing a steady inning, was run out for six. Mr. BYRON came in next, and aided by Mr. CASHMAN, they ran up the score pretty fast, when at last the former was caught and bowled by NORLEY after making fourteen. The score now stood about eighty-five for six wickets. Mr. DAY followed, and was bowled by NORLEY for a round 0, making room for Mr. MARSH. At this point of the game play was postponed for dinner. After a delay of about an hour, Messrs. MARSH and CASHMAN resumed their places at the wicket.

Mr. MARSH took the first over from NORLEY, and disposed of his second ball for one to cover point. In the next over, MARSH made a pretty hit to leg of GIBBES, for which he ran four, and followed it up by bringing a cover point ball for three to long on, which again gave him the over, when NORLEY took his bails and TYLER went in. TYLER made one to cover point, when CASHMAN got the over, and was caught cleverly by BUTTERFIELD at short leg, after having made the fine score of forty-seven. The New-York eleven retired for the total of 126 runs.

After a rest of about a quarter of an hour, Messrs. EDWARDS and NORLEY went to the wickets for the St. George's, and the gentleman playing under the assumed name of Dickydick, commenced bowling at the far end, with a wide, for which a two overthrow was run. In the next over, NORLEY was bowled by LEE, leaving the score at four for one wicket. Mr. GIBBES came in next, and, after getting one ball, Mr. EDWARDS came in for the next over, and got his middle stump taken by Dickydick, leaving the score at six for two wickets. The vacancy was supplied by Mr. EARNSHAW, who, after a little steady play, cut one of LEE's for two to slip, which he followed up on the next over from LEE by a two to leg. GIBBES got one to cover point off Dickydick, and a two and a one off LEE on the next over. EARNSHAW shortly afterward retired, being caught by Dickydick off LEE's bowling, after making six and leaving the score twenty-one for three wickets. Mr. BOWMAN came in next, but was caught cleverly by DAY at long leg, and made way for Mr. IRVING. Mr. GIBBES was playing very steadily and quietly running up a score when Mr. IRVING was bowled by Dickydick after making one and leaving the score at twenty-seven for five wickets. Mr. WANT filled the vacancy, and after playing a couple of overs hit one of LEE's for three to long on. GIBBES got three off Dickydick to leg by a tip, and WANT made two ones off the same bowling, which he followed up by making two to leg off LEE on the next over. GIBBES made a good hit in the next over off Dickydick to long off, for which he ran six. The score stood at fifty for five wickets, and both the batters appeared as if fixed for a good score. Dickydick was taken off bowling and MARSH put on as a change at the far end. Mr. WANT was hitting the bowling about very freely and made a pretty three and four off LEE. At this point WANT, who was backing up well, did not get home quite soon enough, and was run out, after scoring a very showy 20, and left the score at 63 for six wickets. Mr. BUTTERFIELD came in next, and commenced work by hitting one of LEE's for three to square leg, and GIBBES getting the next ball made a good hit to mid wicket, but was cleverly caught by MARSH, after scoring 28, and left the score at 56 for seven wickets. Mr. POMEROY supplied the vacant place, and after a few overs of steady play Mr. BUTTERFIELD was bowled by LEE, after making nine, and leaving the score at 75 for eight wickets. Mr. KENDALL went in, and after playing steadily for a couple of overs was caught by HUDSON off LEE having just saved his round 0. CROSS was absent, so this finished the innings of the St. George, who made 79 altogether.

After a short delay Messrs. HUDSON and CASHMAN went in for the New-York Club. NORLEY was bowling at the Club-house end and BUTTERFIELD at the far side. They played very steadily, and by a series of overs and a two bye they run up the score to 14, when the wickets were drawn.

NEW-YORK.

Higham, b. Norley	1
Hudson, b. Norley	7
Kerr, b. Gibbes	5
Cashman, c. Butterfield, b. Norley	47
Mortimer, c. Edwards, b. Cross	26
Rogerson, run out	6
Byron c. and b. Norley	14
Lee, st. Bowman, b. Gibbes	4
Day, b. Norley	0
Marsh, b. Norley	8
Taylor, not out	1
Byes, 4; leg-byes, 2; wides, 1	7
Total	126

ST. GEORGE.

Edwards, b. Rogerson	0
Norley, b. Lee	0
Gibbes, c. Marsh, b. Lee	28
Earnshaw, c Rogerson, b. Lee	6
Bowman, c. Day, b. Lee	0
Irving, b. Rogerson	1
Want, run out	19
Butterfield, b. Lee	9
Pomeroy, st. Hudson, b. Lee	4
Kendall, not out	1
Cross, absent	0
Byes, 6; leg-byes, 2; wides, 3	11
Total	79

UMPIRES—Messrs. Smith and S. Wright.
SCORERS—Messrs. Bull and Andrews.
The game will be resumed at 11 A. M. to-day.

Base Ball—Harlem vs. Mutual.

The match between these clubs yesterday, on the Union Grounds, resulted in the success of the Mutuals, by a score of 25 to 13. On Saturday the Harlems play the Unions at Morrisania.

John Allen's Prayer Meeting.

JOHN ALLEN's dance-house in Water-street was again filled to overflowing yesterday at noon, when the prayer meeting was opened with the singing of "There'll be no sorrow there." Rev. W. C. VAN METER, the Superintendent of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, conducted the exercises, in which most of those present united very heartily. JOHN ALLEN was there, but did not make an address. His wife and several ladies representing various churches sat around the table in the centre of the room, and near it were several clergymen. Among those who took a prominent part in the services were Rev. ISAAC M. SEE, Rev. Mr. WEED, Mr. ARNOLD, Dr. J. M. WARD, Acting President of the Howard Mission, and Messrs. LINBURGH and HALSTEAD. The latter told how during the war with a company of forty men he was lying in the woods one time, and the whole company was converted. They had a serious talk with regard to religion, and he said to them: "Now we've been safely conducted through the late battles protected by God's providence, and we ought to come to Him." And he had called on all who were willing to come to hold up their right hands, and every one of the forty men held up their right hands. Now he wanted the people who were here to show that they did not come through motives of curiosity, and he called upon all who wished God's blessing and salvation to hold up their right hands. Most of those present did so. Several men who said they had been sailors, and formerly had visited JOHN ALLEN's and other dance houses and spent their money there in sinful ways, related their religious experiences, and told how they had deserted their former course and had become Christians. The prayer of Mr. LINBURGH was perhaps the most effective thing of the whole meeting. He was a German, and on account of the peculiarities of his intonation, probably no one present comprehended any three consecutive words that he used, but he spoke with a fervor that showed that he was thoroughly in earnest. His exhibition of feeling went further than volumes of mere words could have done. After the meeting was over, some of the clergymen present declared that it was a peculiarly successful one, and that those engaged in it seemed to have the spirit of God with them and to be entirely forgetful of self. JOHN ALLEN stood at the door at the close, smilingly bidding his friends adieu, shaking hands with many and telling them that there would be another prayer-meeting at his place to-day at noon, to which he invited them all. Hundreds of people are unable to gain access to the building on these occasions. Many linger at the door awhile and then go away. The heat and confined air within are most oppressive to those who are packed in the small apartments. An open air meeting in Water-street, immediately in front of JOHN ALLEN's, would give an opportunity for all to hear and take part in the services. The people in the adjoining dance-houses would be compelled to hear in spite of themselves, and thus more of the unfortunate class for whom these meetings are chiefly intended would be reached.

The Prevention of Gambling.

During the month of August the Association for the Prevention of Gambling detected sixty-eight employes of mercantile houses, in this City and Brooklyn, who were found absorbing their attention and means in gambling in faro banks and in lottery policy offices. During the six months ending in July, 623 cases were detected and reported, and 318 houses of various kinds closed; this includes faro banks, policy shops and places of that ilk. During the same time the receipts of the Association amounted to $10,185 35, and the disbursements to $7,398. The Association includes among its members such firms as Phelps, Dodge & Co., A. A. Low & Brothers, Jay Cooke & Co., H. B. Claflin & Co. and Ball, Black & Co. The object of the Association is set forth in the circular which it issues, which also gives a statement of its mode of operations. The President, ROWLAND R. WEST says: "The title of this Association indicates its special design. The suppression of this gigantic and terrible evil, now counting for its net gains to the proprietors of the 1,017 policy and lottery offices and 163 faro banks of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn not less than $30,000,000 annually, is a work of time, to be determined only by the measure of countenance and aid given to our efforts by those who are advised of the insecurity of property and the ruin of character where gambling is tolerated. The Association employs a number of reliable and efficient men, specially detailed for the purpose of visiting the various gambling saloons of the City, and of reporting the same, with evidence sufficient to insure their conviction. They are also strictly instructed to ascertain who and what class of men frequent such places, in order that the Association may be kept informed as to the names and business of their visitors, solely for the purpose of notifying our subscribers, in case any of their employes may be addicted to the vice of frequenting gambling houses. Employes will not venture to incur the risk of being reported to their employers, as they surely will be, whenever they are seen by our detectives in such places. With contributions that will enable the Association to obtain daily and weekly reports from their detectives, we shall not only check its growth, but, in time, with the aid of more stringent laws, (for which the Association will also strive,) so lessen the gains as to make it a too loathsome and unprofitable occupation, even for the gambling fraternity, and eventually eradicate this monster incentive to crime."

A Chicagoan Arrested for Stealing $16,000 Worth of Dry Goods.

Early in the month of August, JOHN B. DAVIDSON, who was in the employ of Mr. CHAS. B. ORVIS, merchant in Chicago, and doing business for Mr. ORVIS, in Joliet, Ill., commenced preparations for the removal of the whole stock of goods contained in the store at the latter town, and soon completed his work. While engaged at this work he corresponded regularly with Mr. ORVIS, as was his wont. When all the goods were packed and ready for transportation, he wrote letters dated ahead, and left them so as to be mailed from day to day in order to cover the removal of the goods and his own removal to New-York preparatory to his going to San Francisco. In accordance with these arrangements, the goods came on to a certain New-York house on the west side of the city, and Mr. DAVIDSON followed them. On the 19th ult. a telegram was received from Chicago at Pinkerton's National Police Agency, with instructions to look out for DAVIDSON, have him arrested for larceny, and the goods, if found, seized. At that time DAVIDSON was in New-York, and a large portion of the goods had been repacked and shipped to California, while DAVIDSON had taken passage for himself and wife, with a view to following the goods. On the same day, the 19th of August, one of the detectives of the Agency alluded to, met DAVIDSON in Broadway, and gave him in charge to a policeman, who took him before Superintendent KENNEDY. After hearing a statement of the circumstances, Mr. KENNEDY regarded the case as one of a breach of trust, and therefore beyond his jurisdiction, hence he did not see his way clearly to holding DAVIDSON, and let him go. The Agency did not think proper to end the matter here, however, and they kept up a constant surveillance on DAVIDSON, who, meantime, made all sorts of threats for illegal arrest, &c. In due time a requisition arrived from Gov. OGLESBY, of Illinois, and Mr. THOMAS E. HALLECK, who represented Mr. ORVIS in the matter, attended to its execution. Gov. FENTON promptly issued his mandate, and, when least expected, Mr. DAVIDSON found himself on the way to Chicago, where he will have ample opportunity of accounting for his extraordinary conduct. Mr. ORVIS is the proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel in Chicago, and is also engaged extensively as a dry goods merchant. He had employed DAVIDSON to keep store for him at Joliet, Ill., where there was a stock valued at about $16,000. It was this stock that DAVIDSON packed up and sent to New-York.

The goods have been seized in this City, and are held subject to further action. This is another warning to Western operators, and shows them that they cannot rob their employers with impunity. Such a case may rank as "breach of trust" in New-York, but in Chicago the law regards such a transaction as what is known by the term "larceny bailie," and is, in case of conviction, good to the offender for imprisonment from three to five years.

The late Capt. Geo. S. Nolton.

The fact of the death of the late Capt. GEO. S. NOLTON, in consequence of injuries received through being run over by a train on the New-Haven Railroad on Tuesday last, has already been mentioned in the TIMES. Capt. NOLTON had for six or seven years been a member of the Thirty-seventh regiment, and for the last three or four years had acted as Captain of Company H. In this position the combined mildness and firmness of his disposition had secured for him an enviable reputation as an officer and great popularity as a man. He had for some time been a member and deacon of Rev. Dr. HASTINGS' Church, and in all his business, as well as in his private relations, had drawn around himself a circle of friends who will sympathize deeply with his widow in her irreparable and untimely loss.

At a meeting of the Board of Officers of the Thirty-seventh Regiment National Guard, State of New-York, held at the armory on Tuesday, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, An all-wise and inscrutable Providence has removed from us, by sudden death, our brother officer, Capt. GEORGE G. NOLTON. Therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him "who doeth all things well," we feel that in the death of Capt. NOLTON we have sustained an irreparable loss.

Resolved, That, though we shall miss his genial presence, we will ever cherish his memory. We shall meet him here no more, but he has left the example of his well spent life for us to emulate. GEORGE NOLTON lived for a purpose. He never swerved from the right to serve a selfish end, and never feared to speak the truth. The faithful officer, the true friend and Christian gentleman.

Resolved, That we tender to his family our warmest sympathy in this, their great bereavement.

Resolved, That the usual badge of mourning be worn by the members of this Board for thirty days, and that we attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to his family, and also published in the daily papers.

Col. LEGGETT has issued an order calling upon the members of the regiment to which Capt. NOLTON belonged, to assemble at the Armory in citizen's dress, with the usual badge of mourning upon the left arm, this (Thursday) morning, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of the deceased. The remains are to be taken to Madison, Conn., for interment.

Reopening of our Public Libraries and Reading-Rooms.

The Astor and Mercantile Libraries and the Free Reading-room of the Cooper Union all reopened this week. They make their appearance with all the attractive freshness of well-cleansed accommodations. The Cooper Union especially looks bright and cheerful; the walls have been covered with attractive pictures and engravings, the floors newly oiled, the lights shaded, and new reading desks and magazine stands added.

Last evening the halls were crowded with young men and women applying for admission to the free classes for the Winter. The high reputation to which these schools have now attained, makes many young gentlemen and ladies, whose means are ample to provide for their own instruction, present themselves for admission. In all cases preference is given to the working classes, and when those are cared for—if there is room left—the wealthier are received. It is the intention of the benevolent founder to aid those who are unable to pay for an education.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The regular report of the Board of Emigration shows that 3,628 emigrants arrived at this port during the week ending Sept. 2, making a total number since Jan. 1, of 154,141. The aggregate receipts to Aug. 26, were $409,750 58; disbursements, $360,812 20, leaving a balance in bank of $117,588 51.

LABOR EXCHANGE SEMI-MONTHLY REPORT.

From Aug. 16 to 31, thirteen working days, the applicants for employment numbered 1,851—males, 1,251; females, 600. The orders of employers for laborers were 2,054—males, 1,358; females, 696. The number of persons employed was 1,777—males, 1,177; females, 600. Among these were 22 families, comprising 64 persons. The average rate of monthly wages promised to males was $14; to females, $10.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

BROADWAY BURGLARS COMMITTED.

JAMES PHYFER and JOSEPH WHEELER, who were arrested on Monday and found in possession of a quantity of gilt jewelry stolen from the premises of SCHWEIG & CERF, at No. 264 Broadway, as previously reported, were yesterday arraigned before the Magistrate for reëxamination. Very little additional testimony was adduced during the proceedings, and the prisoners were fully committed for trial, in default of $5,000 bail each. Both are natives of New-York, and claim to be commission merchants. The Police, however, make a very different report.

RECKLESS DRIVING IN BROADWAY.

On Tuesday evening Mr. SOLOMON SCHWARTZ, attempted to cross Barclay-street, at the junction of that street with Broadway, when he was unceremoniously knocked down and run over by stage No. 102 of the Fourth-avenue and Broadway line, driven by JOHN GERAGHTY. Mr. SCHWARTZ sustained severe injuries on the head and face, and the driver was arrested by Officer BRITTON, of the Broadway Squad. When the case came before the Magistrate evidence was introduced to show that the prisoner had made strenuous but unsuccessful efforts to prevent the accident, so he was released from custody, and the complainant returned home, apparently very much dissatisfied with the decision rendered. This recklessness in driving stages and trucks across streets much frequented by pedestrians, seems to be on the increase since the disruption of the Broadway pavement, as that operation causes much confusion by the abrupt diversion of travel. Several arrests have been made but the prisoner escaped punishment in each instance through the complaisance of the complainants.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

A FLITTING DIAMOND.

ELLIOTT JOHNSON, a boy 14 years of age, but looking as though his growth had been arrested at 8, was arraigned on a charge of stealing a diamond pin, valued at $75, from Mrs. MARY WILBER, No. 60 West Thirty-third-street. He came to the house bringing some groceries which had been purchased, and asking for a drink of water was allowed to enter a room in which was the pin, which Mrs. WILBER had just stuck in a cushion on the bureau. A moment after he left the pin was missing, and the lady, rightly judging that it could not have gone off by itself, had the boy arrested. He denied that he had taken the pin or had even seen it, and persisted in the denial, notwithstanding he was offered entire immunity if he would surrender the property. Not doing this a complaint was made, and he was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

THWARTED ROGUERY.

JAMES SAUSSE, a boy of 10 years, who was "born in Ireland on Easter Sunday," was seen yesterday with a glazier's diamond about to make a forcible entry into a glass case containing $600 worth of goods, while it was standing on the sidewalk in front of the store No. 735 Broadway. Being detected in the act, he was arrested by Officer FONTAINE, of the Broadway Squad, and although he tried to convince the Magistrate it was all a mistake and he was not there at all, he was committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CORONERS' CASES.—LEWIS LOWENTHAL, a native of Poland, aged 55 years, died suddenly, yesterday morning, at No. 105 Bayard-street. Coroner FLYNN was notified to hold an inquest....On Sunday evening, as Mr. DANIEL J. UNDERHILL, proprietor of a livery stable in Lafayette-place, was driving through the Central Park, his horse took fright and ran away, the vehicle being upset and the occupant precipitated to the pavement. Mr. UNDERHILL was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where he lingered until yesterday morning, when death ensued. Coroner ROLLINS was notified to hold an inquest....The same Coroner held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital, over the remains of HENRY KRAUS, a German, who died in consequence of a fracture of the spine and other injuries, received by a fall from the roof of a three-story building, in Hudson City, N. J., on the 24th of July. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

BURGLARS IN HOWARD-STREET.—Some time between 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon and Monday morning the premises occupied by Messrs. GODARD & DIETZ, on the second floor of Nos. 50 and 52 Howard-street, at the corner of Mercer, were entered and robbed by burglars. The gang were no doubt concealed in the building before it was closed by the clerks, and they probably packed up some $7,000 worth of silks, velvets and trimmings, which they carried off in open daylight. The entrance was made from the hallway through a side door. The depredators escaped from the Mercer-street door, leaving the key in the lock behind them.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gov. Fenton, of Albany; Col. Ludington, Assistant Inspector-General U. S. A.; Hon. J. B. Alley, of Lynn; Gen. W. L. Smith, of Chicago; Gen. Darling, of U. S. A., and Hon. Oliver Ames, of North Easton, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. M. de Stockel, the Russian Minister, and Capt. Johnson, of the British army, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Gen. Meade and family, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. S. Munson, of England, is at the Brevoort House. Gen. J. Dimick, of the U. S. A., is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca, and Hon. E. B. Morgan of Aurora, are at the Astor House.

CAVALRY EXCURSION.—The members of Troop K, of the First Regiment Cavalry, N. G., held their third annual picnic yesterday at Sulzer's East River Park. The boys of the sabre were accompanied by their wives, sweethearts and families, and had a jolly time of it in dancing and other amusements. Capt. HAMM and his associate officers made a grand success by their arrangements.

FRUIT-GROWERS' CLUB.—A meeting of the Fruit-Growers' Club will take place to-morrow, at No. 245 Bowery. Mr. HENRY T. WILLIAMS, Agricultural Editor of the *Independent*, will read a paper there at 1:30 o'clock.

MINOR POLICE NEWS.—JAMES HANLON, aged 9 years, fell while getting off a Third-avenue car, and sustained a scalp wound....DANIEL CONNOR, of No. 93 Wall-street, fell from a truck in East Broadway, and broke his arm.....HENRY McDONNELL, a laborer, fell from a scaffold in Eighty-fourth-street, near Fourth-avenue, and broke his arm.....MATHEW JOHNSON, aged 49, of No. 300 Delancey-street, fell from a Third-avenue car, and sprained his ankle....JOHN KINNEY, aged 35, and a laborer, fell from his cart in South-street, and cut his head.

NEW-JERSEY.

ROW IN THE SEVENTH WARD.—There was a row on Tuesday evening in the Seventh Ward, Jersey City. A political banner was being raised near Prospect-street, and to celebrate the occasion not a few of the parties connected with it had indulged in an unusual share of stimulants. A man named JOHN CAMPBELL attracted, by his manner, the attention of Officer MACK, who desired him to be quiet and go home. Some men in the vicinity, believing the officer was about to effect an arrest, dared him to do so, and a few of them stuck him. A row was the result. Bricks and stones were thrown by people at the officer, who in return fired at them. MACK then fled into a house at the corner of North Third and Grove streets followed by a mob headed by Alderman CONNOLLY, who said he believed it was a citizen fired the shot. Aid having come, CAMPBELL was rearrested, when an attempt at rescue was made by N. CAMPBELL and P. LAMB. The Judge committed for trial both CAMPBELLS and LAMB.

FELL OVERBOARD.—A man named HENRY DORMAN, residing at No. 212 Greenwich-street, New-York, fell from one of the Desbrosses-street ferry-boats, on Tuesday night, while she was about leaving the dock at the Jersey side. DORMAN had been sitting on the rail of the boat before the accident occurred. He was rescued by Capt. LONGSTREET and Officer MOULDS, who had him brought to the Jersey Station-house, where, after the usual restoratives were applied, he so far recovered that he was allowed to go home. The man was drunk at the time.

INQUEST.—Coroner WARREN, of Jersey City, held an inquest yesterday on the body of BRIDGET FITZGERALD, who died the evening previous in Prospect-street. The jury found that deceased came to her death from her own carelessness, by pouring kerosene oil into the stove to light the fire.

ATROCIOUS ASSAULT.—A Mr. GRAUNER, wife and child were attacked in Orange, on Sunday last, by some ruffians. Mrs. GRAUNER stabbed one of her assailants, but was herself knocked down. One of the villains, S. GLEESON, has been arrested.

INFANT FOUND.—An infant was found yesterday in the Meadows, near South Bergen, in a putrid state. Its mouth was gagged, evidently to prevent it from crying. An order for its interment was granted.

REAL ESTATE IN NEWARK.—No. 41 Market-street, Newark, was recently sold to U. SCHIENER for $17,000. Six lots in Front-street were sold for $62,000.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. No calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Robertson, C. J.

Motions will be heard at 12 M.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Daly, F. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

No Court will be held on Saturday.

MARINE COURT.

Court Notice.

No jury causes will be tried till Monday next. Only Chambers business will be transacted this week, except on Friday, when non-jury causes will be heard.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE ALLEGED ASSAULT ON THE NICARAGUAN MINISTER.

In this case, which came before Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, Mr. Courtney, the United States District Attorney, in opening the case, said the defendant, José Ferrer de Conto, editor of the Spanish paper *El Cronista*, is charged with violation of the sixteenth section of the United States law of April 30, 1790, which reads as follows:

If any person shall violate any safe-conduct or passport duly obtained or issued under the authority of the United States, or shall assault, strike, wound or imprison, or in any other manner infract the law of nations by offering violence to the person of an Ambassador or other public minister, such person so offending, on conviction, shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years, and fined at the discretion of the Court.

The District Attorney further said that Mr. Conto stood charged with a second assault in sending a challenge to Senor Gomez, the Nicaraguan Minister.

Señor Ignacio Gomez was then called to the stand, and deposed that he resides in Washington, D. C.; is Minister from Nicaragua and Honduras to the United States Government; has been so from the 25th of February last; has known the defendant since May; on the 14th of August saw him at Delmonico's in Fourteenth-street; Mr. R. de Pombo was present; were in the large dining-room; Pombo was paying the bill when defendant came in and seated himself at a table near by; witness and friend then rose to go into the smoking-room; while smoking, Mr. Conto came up and said: "All I have said as regards Camacho you will consider as said to you; you have all of you forfeited the truth, and are ill-bred men;" witness replied: "You are more ill-bred than me;" defendant replied, "If you say so again I will slap you in the face;" witness said, "Such conversation should not become between gentlemen;" defendant said, "I will send some one to you;" he also said, "consider the slap as given;" when he said "I'll slap you," he raised his hand; witness thought he might himself have first used the expression "I'll send some one to you;" he could not remember exactly how that was; a gentleman, a stranger, called during the evening on witness at the Clarendon Hotel; witness was not at home; he called the next day and saw witness; he said he had a mission; witness requested him to put the matter in writing; the gentleman said he could not do so without further instructions from his principal; five days afterward he called again, and said he could not put his mission in writing; witness said he could not accept a challenge, being a foreign Minister.

Mr. H. H. Morange, who appeared for Mr. Gomez, here handed to the Commissioner two printed documents in Spanish, one of which was a letter written by Gomez, and the other was headed "Third card of Simon Camacho, in reference to the illustrious Señor José Ferrer de Conto."

Señor Gomez acknowledged being the author and publisher of the first document, but denied any knowledge of the other.

Mr. Morange said both documents contained libellous matter. Señor Gomez, he would show, had been guilty of conduct which greatly needed exculpation. He had lowered himself from the high position he held and must take the consequences.

The Commissioner said that the documents must

be translated, and in order to give the necessary time, he would adjourn the case to noon on Friday.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 2.

Before Chief Justice Robertson.

HABEAS CORPUS TO OBTAIN THE RELEASE OF THE PRISONERS CHARGED WITH THE MORRIS BOND ROBBERY.

In the Matter of the People on the Relation of Henry Wilmot and George Boyce.—About the 16th of July last a bold robbery was committed on the premises of Mr. Thomas F. Morris, at No. 7 Wall-street. During the temporary absence of the proprietor, the place was entered and $21,000 in Five-twenty United States bonds were stolen. Two men were seen loitering in that vicinity immediately previous, and when Boyce and Wilmot were arrested they were identified by a Mr. Robert E. Watson, doing business next door, as the same men. A few days since they were taken before Mr. Justice Shandley, at Essex Market, by the Detective Police, and by that Magistrate they were held. On Tuesday a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by one of the Judges of the Superior Court to have the two prisoners brought up; also a writ of *certiorari* to compel Justice Shandley to return the proceedings which had been had before him. Upon the return of the writs to-day, Mr. Howe, who appeared for the prisoners, said that Justice Shandley had failed to make a return, but inasmuch as he could not suppose that an officer whose duty it is to dispense justice would be guilty of wilfully disobeying a mandate of the Court, he asked that further time be allowed. The case was therefore adjourned until 1 P. M. on Thursday, the 3d inst.

ORDER OF ARREST—AN ACTRESS IN PURSUIT OF HER WARDROBE.

Dunham vs. Billings.—The plaintiff in this action is an actress, and the defendant is proprietor of the International (formerly Shakespeare) Hotel. The plaintiff says that defendant seized and sold her trunks, containg a large and valuable wardrobe, and for such wrongful acts she commenced an action against him and caused him to be arrested and held to bail in the sum of $2,000. The case came before Chief Justice ROBERTSON to-day, on a motion made by the defendant to be discharged from arrest. The latter insisted that the plaintiff owed him about $20 for board; that, as hotel-keeper, he had a lien upon plaintiff's trunks, and that he detained them, as he had a right to do; that as soon as the bill is paid he will release them, &c. After argument the Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

REFEREE'S REPORT—THE LATE JUDGE BONNEY.

Woodruff vs. Hickey.—This is an action which has been in course of litigation for the last six or eight years. The amount involved is large, and it was before the late Ex-Judge Bonney, as referee, for a long time. It appears from affidavits read before the Court to-day, that among the last official acts performed by that worthy and lamented official, Judge Bonney, was the making up and signing of the report in favor of the plaintiff herein for over $20,000. This report the Court is now asked to confirm. The defendants object, on the ground that Judge Bonney in his lifetime never delivered it, and as a matter of law it is no report, although it was found in Judge Bonney's safe after his death, duly signed, and accompanying it was a bill for the referee's fees. The decision of the Court was reserved.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 2.

NATURALIZATION NOTICE.

On and after Friday, Sept. 4, naturalization will be attended to from 11 A. M. to 12 o'clock noon only. By order, JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 2.

By Chief Justice Robertson.

Wm. E. Brockway *vs.* Dominick Davey; judgment ordered for the plaintiff and assessment of damages by a Sheriff's jury.

East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Company *vs.* Wm. A. Lighthall; case settled. Papers in the Clerk's office.

Addison Brown *vs.* John P. Victory et al.; motion granted and cause referred.

Caroline S. Wilkinson *vs.* H. B. Bunster; motion granted with $10 costs.

Rebecca Gray, Administratrix, &c., *vs.* The National Steam Navigation Company; motion granted.

Edward C. Moore, *vs.* Edward Tindall; motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 2, 1868.

$15,000	5-20s C. '65 new	108⅝
60,000	do	108½
4,000	do ...Small	108¼
165,000	U. S. 5-20s. C., '67	108⅛
25,000	do ...b3	108¼
19,000	5-20s, C. '64	109½
2,000	U. S. 6s., 5-20s, R. '65, new	108
1,500	U. S. 5s., 10-40s., C.	105⅝
10,000	do	105¼
11,000	Tenn. St. 6s., new	62⅝
10,000	do	62¾
7,000	do ...2d call	63
3,000	Va. St. 6s, new	52½
36,500	N.C. 6s x-c.	72
2,000	N. Car. 6s. new,	71¼
6,000	Missouri St. 6s.	92¼
3,000	Alabama St. 8s.	86
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	84
10,000	Gt. W. 2d M.	77⅛
11,000	Chi., R. I. & P. 7s	95
6,000	Mor. & Es. 1st M.	101
8,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M.	88
2,000	M. & St. P. 8s, 1st	102½
2,000	Wes. U. Tel. 7s.	89¾
13,000	Tol. Pe. & W. 1st. West. Div.	82½
5,000	Alt. & T.H. 2d Pf	82½
10	Am. Ex. Bank	120
8	Cent. National	108½
15	Park Bank bet. call	145
10	Tenth Nat. Bank	100½
5	Fourth N. Bk.	104½
10	Bk. of the Com'th.	116
25	Del. & H. C.	130½
60	do	130
100	N. Y. Cen.	126
14	do	128½
600	do	125⅞
100	do ...s60	125½
50	Erie R.	47
100	do ...s10	46
300	do	46⅞
1600	do	45⅞
400	do ...b10	46
100	do ...b3	46
200	Hud. R. R.	139½
15	N. Y. & N. H. R.	140
200	Reading R.	91
500	do ...s60	90½
400	do	91½
500	do ...b60	91½
100	Mich. S. & N. I.	85½
10	do	86½
10	Panama R.	364
200	Ch. & N. W.	84¼
20	Del., Lack. & W.	119
11	Chi. & N.W. Pf.	85
200	do	84⅝
100	do	84⅝
200	do ...s10	84½
8	C. C. Cin. & Ind.	81½
1000	Clev. & Tol. R.	102
200	do ...s30	101⅞
200	do ...b60	102⅜
600	Chi. & R. I.	102⅝
50	do	102⅝
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	84⅝
100	do ...2d call	84⅞
200	Tol., W. & W.	53½
500	do ...s60	53
100	do	53⅜
100	do	53⅝
150	New-Jersey C. R.	120
100	Morris & Es.	65
11	do ...2d call	63
100	P., F. W. & C. ...s60	107⅞
600	Ohio & M. R.	29½
1500	do	29⅜
100	do ...2d call	29⅜
100	H. & St. J.R. Pf.	87
100	do	88
100	do	88½
300	do ...2d call	89

SECOND BOARD—12¼ P. M.

$2,000	U.S.6s, '81, C.	114⅝
80,000	do	114¼
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	114
60,000	U.S.6s. 5-20s, C., '62	114⅜
7,000	do	114
1,000	U.S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '64	109⅝
80,000	do	109½
15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65	111⅝
100,000	U. S. 5-20s. C., '65, new	108⅝
68,000	do	108½
135,000	U. S. 5-20s. C., '67	108⅛
380,000	do	108½
23,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	104⅛
12,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s. C.	105⅛
8,000	Tenn. 6s. ex. c.	65
81,000	Tenn. 6s. new	63
20,000	do	63⅛
5,000	Vir. St. 6s	52½
10,000	N. Car. 6s. x-c.	72¼
6,000	Missouri S. 6s.	92⅛
5,000	Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st M.	102
1,000	do	102⅛
100	Pacific Mail	102
200	Bos. W. P.	15½
27	Del. & Hud. C.	130
5	do	131
100	Mer. U. Ex.	21⅛
200	Erie R.	47½
200	do	47¼
100	Hud. R. ...b60	140
400	Reading R.	92⅛
500	do ...s60	91⅝
200	do ...s15	92⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts.	87⅛
400	Chi. & N.W.	84⅞
100	Chi. & N.W.Pf.	84⅝
300	do	84⅝
400	do	84⅞
1000	do	85
100	Del. L. & W.	118⅝
600	Cleve. & Tol.	102⅞
200	do	102⅝
200	Mil. & St. P.	78½
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	84⅝
300	do ...b60	85
200	O. & M. R.	29⅝
500	do	29⅝
25	P., F. W. & C.	109
200	H. & St. J. Pf.	89
100	Mor. & Essex R.	65
100	C. C. Cin. & Ind. R.	82

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Adams Ex. Co.	48½
100	N. Y. Cen.	125⅞
1100	Erie R.	46½
300	do	46½
200	do ...c	46⅜
100	do ...s10	46⅛
2900	do	46¼
500	do	46⅜
200	Reading R.	91⅛
300	Tol., W. & W.	53
100	M. & St. P.	78
100	Ohio & Miss.	29⅛
800	M. So. & N. I.	85⅞
200	do	85⅞
800	Chic., R. I. & P.	102⅞
2600	do ...b3	102⅛
400	do	102⅝
1200	Clev. & Tol.	102
400	Chi. & N.W. R.	84⅝
200	do	84⅞
600	Chi. & N. W. P.	84⅞
400	Bost., H. & E.	22

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000	Tenn St 6s.new	62¾
20,000	do	63
400	Mer. U. Ex.	21
600	Pacific Mail	101½
100	do ...b10	101⅛
200	do	101⅝
100	do	101⅝
100	do	102
100	Wells-Fargo Ex s60	25
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	126⅜
300	do	126⅛
100	do ...b60	126⅜
1200	Erie R.	47⅛
600	do	47⅛
300	do ...b10	47¼
200	do ...c	47¼
200	do ...b3	47⅛
500	Reading R.	91⅝
300	do ...c	91⅝
1500	do	92
200	do	92⅛
100	Canton Co.	46
200	Mil. & St. P.	78
200	Mil. & St. P.Pf.	84⅝
300	Ohio & M.	29⅛
100	do ...s30	29⅝
100	do	29⅝
500	do	29⅝
100	do	29⅝
1100	M. S. & N. I.	85⅞
200	do ...b10	85⅞
200	do	85⅞
300	do	86
300	do ...b3	86⅛
800	Cleve. & Pitts.	87⅛
100	do	87⅛
400	Clev. & Tol.	102⅞
200	do	102⅝
2800	Chi., R. I. & P.	103⅛
300	Chi. & N. W.	84⅞
300	Chic. & N.W. Pf.	84⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$180,000	Tenn. 6s, new.	63¼
300	Adams Ex.	48¾
50	do	48⅜
100	do	48⅛
600	Pac. Mail	102
600	N. Y. Cen. R.	126⅝
100	do ...s10	126½
300	Erie R. ...b3	47⅛
100	do	47
400	Reading R.	92⅜
200	do ...s10	92⅛
300	Mil. & St. P.	78½
400	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	84½
800	O. & Miss. R.	29⅝
100	do ...b30	29⅝
800	do	29⅝
800	do	29½
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	108⅛
100	M. S. & N. I.	85⅞
600	do	85⅞
100	do ...b10	85⅞
100	do ...b30	85⅞
300	do ...b3	85⅞
200	do	85⅞
800	Cleve. & Pitts.	87⅝
200	Clev. & Tol.	102⅞
600	C., R. I. & P.	102⅞
600	do	102⅞
1200	do	103⅛
100	do ...b10	103⅛
200	do	103
500	Chi. & N.W. Pf.	84⅝

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2—P. M.

The significant result of the Vermont Election and the continued abundance and cheapness of Money imparted fresh life to the Public Funds of the United States; the transactions were very large, and the hammering process of yesterday was more than qualified by the general recovery and advance in prices. The old 5-20s of 1862 were about 1 ℔ cent. higher than the cheapest quotation of last night, and the operations in the new of 1867 amounted to about two millions of dollars. At the noon Government Board there was much excitement, particularly on the 1867s, and there was an awakening of the speculative interest in the market generally.

The Gold market has been barely steady on sales at 144⅜@144¼ ℔ cent., although the inclination in the Foreign Exchanges was to firmness, and the leading drawers on London advanced their rate to 109½ ℔ cent. On the other hand the steamer *Java*, from Liverpool, brought back half a million of dollars of the recent Alaska remittances, in small American coin, which could not be disposed of to advantage in London by weight. This sum will, no doubt, go into the Treasury office in exchange for Gold Certificates of Deposit, and the proceeds will be returned to London in Bills, now ruling below the point at which it would be profitable to ship Gold Coin. The holders of Gold are paying about 2 ℔ cent. per annum interest for carrying over their balances, though in some instances they lend them out to parties *short* in their deliveries, free of interest on the Currency advanced upon the Gold. The business of the Gold Room to-day was not large.

The offerings of money-balances to the Brokers continue quite free, and in large sums, at very moderate rates of Interest, 3 ℔ cent. being the minimum and 5 ℔ cent. the maximum on approved Stock collateral. We hear of no important remittances of Currency, either in National Bank Notes or Greenbacks, to the West, this week, and from the amount of Goods now being taken for that quarter, we believe it may be safely assumed that there will be no further drain of Currency upon our Banks until the new Cotton crop begins to tell upon the New-Orleans and other Southern seaboard markets. How far this demand for Currency is likely to be qualified by the purchases of Goods in New-York for the South, it is yet too early to predict. We believe the Cotton crop will prove a valuable one, say 2,500,000 to 2,800,000 bales, at remunerating prices for the planter, and our present information is that the early receipts will be large.

The Stock Exchange was generally firm through the day, the good feeling in the Public Funds extending to the State Bonds and the Railway Shares. The Western Roads continue to take the lead in the latter, although New-York Central and Reading participated in the general buoyancy, and there was another active day in Erie, the price running down to 45⅞ ℔ cent. and then up to 47⅛ ℔ cent. No one appears to know (or, if knowing, will not tell) what is to come of the Stock under the present desperate management of the concern, and every one is, to all appearances, equally ignorant as to how long the present blind game of putting up and putting down the sales two, three or five ℔ cent. a day is to be played by the jobbers within the new Executive ring of the Company. The story of yesterday about doubling the Common Stock to absorb the Atlantic and Great Western was quite short-lived, and is scarcely alluded to on the Street to-day. The Northwest Stocks had a further advance, and Rock Island advanced to 103⅛@103¼, ex-dividend. The St. Paul Stocks were also higher and in demand. Reading sold up to 92⅛, and New-York Central to 126⅝ ℔ cent.

After the late Boards there was a partial abatement in the demand for the Public Funds. The Railway Share market continued firm. Gold was a fraction easier at 144⅛@144¼ ℔ cent. The following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	105⅛	105⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅛	113⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	107⅞	108⅛
American Gold Coin	144⅜	144⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	62⅛	63⅛
Virginia Bonds, old	53⅛	53⅛
Missouri Bonds	92⅛	92⅛
North Carolina Bonds, old	71	71
New-York Central	125⅛	126⅛
Erie Railway	46⅛	47⅛
Reading Railway	91	92⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	102⅛	103⅛
Northwest Common	84⅛	85
Northwest Preferred	84⅛	85
Michigan Southern	85⅛	84⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	108⅛	108⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	86⅛	87⅛
Pacific Mail Company	101	102
St. Paul Preferred	84⅛	84⅞
St. Paul Common	78⅛	78⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds at the close of business:

6 ℔ cent. reg., 1881	113⅝	5-20 coup. '65 n. is	108⅛
500 & 1,000, '81	114⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	108⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	108⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	113⅝	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1874	116
5-20 reg., 1864	108⅛	5 ℔ cent. coup., 1874	118
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅛	10-40 reg.	104
5-20 reg., 1865	108⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	105⅛
500 & 1,000, 1865	111⅛	6's, currency	100⅛
5-20 reg., 1865, new is	108		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L.	108	Illinois war loan	99½
N. Y. Coupon B'y L.	108	Indiana 5 ℔ c. war loan	96
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1877	102	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. ex c.	65
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1878	102	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. n. bds	63½
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	101	Virginia 6s., ex c	53½
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	101	Virginia 6s., new bonds	52½
Kentucky 6s	95	Georgia 6s	80
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99½	Georgia 7s. new bonds	90½
Ill. reg., 1860	99½	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	72½
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1860	99½	N. C. 6s. new bonds	71
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1862	99½	Missouri 6s	92¼
Illinois 6s. c. '79 aft. 1865	99½	California 7s	133
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99½	California 7s. large bds.	133
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	99½	Rhode Island 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	136	Continental	101½
Merchants'	122½	Marine	150
Mechanics'	129	Commonwealth	115
North River	108	Atlantic	95
Commerce	121½	Central National	108½
Metropolitan	138½	First National	215
Grocers'	114	Fourth National	104
East River	100	Tenth National	100½
Corn Exchange	128	Oriental	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	77
N. Y. Cen. 7's. con. 1876	125	Chi & R. I. 1st M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	125	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	94⅛
Erie 1st M. Ex.	104	Morris & Essex 1st M.	101
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	99	Morris & Essex 2d M.	88
Buff..N.Y.& Erie.1st'77	92½	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75	100½	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	102
Mich. C. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	116	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	116½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M.	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	92
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	93	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	87⅛
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	100	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	76
Ill. Cent. 7 ℔ ct. 1870	120	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st M.	100
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93½	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95¼
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	82	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	90
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	90½	Peninsula R.R. bonds	90
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	97	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	102
Tol. & W. 1st M.	91	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7 3-10	95⅛
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	91½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	91
Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	83⅛	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	88⅛
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	73	Chic. & Gt. E. 1st M.	77½
Gt. Western 1st M. '68	104		

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes the usual weekly debtor and creditor account of the Bank of France. The corresponding figures of last week are added:

DEBTOR.

	Aug. 20. F.	Aug. 13. F.
Capital of the Bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of Bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Reserve in land'd property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,236,551,100	1,258,497,950
Bank notes to order	38,364,082	39,356,939
Treasury account	176,618,090	97,283,262
Current accounts, Paris	496,115,076	475,293,417
Current accounts, branch banks	48,286,662	49,023,264
Dividends payable	1,726,663	1,843,017
Discounts	2,684,212	2,205,221
Rediscounted	703,152	703,152
Sundries	13,695,800	8,973,927
Total	2,230,395,865	2,148,832,678

CREDITOR.

	Aug. 20. F.	Aug. 13. F.
Cash in hand	*1,302,311,694	1,279,502,171
Commercial bills overdue	176,559	318,980
Com'l bills discounted	314,405,229	289,306,892
Do., branch banks	239,583,875	206,890,590
Advances on bullion	35,922,800	34,719,600
Do., on branch banks	7,938,900	7,404,100
Advances on French securities	12,987,700	13,046,000
Do., by the branch banks	8,544,900	6,303,600
Advances on railway shares and debentures	42,372,800	39,686,800
Advances by the br. b'ks	27,166,700	25,959,400
Advances on Crédit Foncier	1,050,100	1,118,700
Advances by branches	861,900	838,000
Advances to the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Gov't stock disposable	40,636,419	40,636,419
Rentes Immobilisées	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	8,419,768	8,411,314
Expenses of management	931,550	714,396
Sundries	14,097,719	20,994,964
Total	2,230,395,865	2,148,832,678

*Equal, at 5 francs 12½ centimes to the dollar, to $254,1.9,598 gold.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,615,767 92; for Customs, $525,000; Gold Notes, $54,000. Total payments, $2,243,239 96; balance, $87,301,306 13.

The London *Times* of Aug. 22, reports that:

"About £100,000 of the gold recently arrived from New-York is about to be shipped back to that City. It consists of coins (half-eagles, &c.,) which, being in demand for circulation, command a slight premium. The remittance hither formed part of the sum to be paid to Russia for the Alaska Territory, and would seem to have been rather clumsily managed."

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Company have become the owners of the Prairie du Chien Road, with which they had previously consolidated earnings. For the first and second Preference Shares of the Prairie du Chien—the Common Stock having heretofore been exchanged into St. Paul Stock—the Company have executed a mortgage for the purchase money, $5,000,000 in amount, to Messrs. CHARLES MORAN, RUSSELL SAGE and WILLIAM H. NEILSON, Trustees, under very secure and stringent terms. This arrangement is followed by the issue first, of 8 ℔ cent. Bonds in payment of the First Preference Shares, and secondly, 7-30 ℔ cent. in payment of the Second Preference Shares. The latter are convertible into the Preferred Stock of the St. Paul Company.

Mr. STEPHEN C. CLARKE, one of the Publishers, and the Money Reporter of the New-York *Tribune*, sailed for Liverpool to-day in the steamship *Minnesota*. He goes to Europe with his family for a six or twelve months' excursion.

In regard to the probable amount of United States Gold-bearing Bonds not permanently placed on this side the Atlantic, we have the following estimate (translated) from the *New-Yorker Handel Zietung*, the German-American financial and commercial authority of this City. We copy from the present week's issue, which goes to Europe by the German steamer tomorrow:

We have heard of late, frequently, the opinion expressed that United States Bonds, like Gold, are made scarce by artificial means to keep up the price, and some of the speculators and their organs in this interest endeavor to give substance to this view. The following figures will show the error of such a supposition, and, although they are but partially derived from official sources, they will, we think, furnish the proof that under ordinary circumstances the floating stock of Government Bonds in our market can never be very large.

The total issue of Government Gold-bearing Bonds, of all denominations, amounted, according to the last monthly statement of the Public Debt, to	$2,088,000,000
Of this amount, the National Banks have deposited, as security for circulation and Government deposits	380,000,000
Leaves	$1,708,000,000
The Savings Banks in the State of New-York, as the Comptroller in Albany informs us, held $58,225,300, and until we can ascertain the exact amount held by all the Savings Banks in the United States, we believe to be within bounds if we estimate it at	258,000,000
Leaves	$1,450,000,000
By Insurance and Trust Companies, there is at least held a further amount of $200,000,000, and the permanent investments of capitalists and all other classes of our population will certainly amount to $500,000,000; together	700,000,000
Leaves	$750,000,000
If we deduct from this the minimum amount held in Europe, say	600,000,000
There remains a total of	$150,000,000

Of which a large part is held by Banks and the numerous dealers in Government securities, who are obliged to keep constantly a certain amount of Bonds on hand.

These figures, then, will show that the floating stock of Government Bonds can never be very large, and they will also serve to refute a favorite argument of the leaders of the Democratic Party, who, in order to gloss over the repudiation measures of their platform, i. e. taxation and redemption in Greenbacks, pretend that only foreign capitalists will be the sufferers if their schemes should succeed.

We have shown that the heaviest loss would fall upon our own citizens, and particularly upon the working part of our population to which class exclusively belong all the Bonds held by our Savings Banks.

LEHMAN BROTHERS, commission merchants, No. 133 Pearl-street, received 100 bales of Cotton, of the new crop, from the State of Alabama.

The following table should have been published in connection with our weekly review of trade and finance on Monday, but was accidentally omitted:

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Aug. 31, '68.
American Gold Coin	143⅝@145⅛@144@145⅛@144⅝	141⅝
Old U.S. 5-20s, 1862	113⅛@112⅝@115@113⅝@114⅝	114⅝
Consolidated 5-20s	107⅛@108@109⅛@108⅝@108⅞	108⅝
U. S. 5 ℔ cents. 10-40s	104⅝@105⅛@109⅛@105⅛	103
New-York Central	124⅛@123⅛@126⅝@125	105⅛
Erie	49⅛@46@48@50@46⅛	70⅛
Rock Island	98⅛@98⅛@96@102⅝@101⅜	103⅛
Michigan Southern	83⅝@85⅝@85⅛@85⅝	83⅝
Hudson River	135⅛@136@135⅛@140	124⅛
Northwestern	80⅝@80@83⅝@84	46⅝
Fort Wayne and Chicago	106⅝@106⅛@108⅝	103⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburg	85⅛@84⅝@86⅝	94
Reading	89⅝@91@89⅝@92	104⅞
Northwestern Preferred	83⅝@83⅝@85⅝	80⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	29@28@29	27⅞
Pacific Mail	100@101⅛@101⅝	144⅝
Western Union Telegraph	34⅛@33⅛@34⅛	43
St. Paul Preferred	78@85⅛@84⅝	66½
St. Paul Common	69⅝@68⅝@80⅝@74⅝@78@77⅝	

Messrs. JOHN BINGHAM & Co., in their Liverpool circular of Aug. 18, give the arrivals of Flour, Wheat and Corn at that port from Aug. 11 to 17th inclusive, thus:

	Wheat. Qrs.	Flour. Sacks.	Bbls.	I. Corn Qrs.
Into Liverpool—				
Ireland	98	62	....	723
Coastwise	....	....	....	....
Canada and other British Colonies out of Europe	3,629	....	....	1,430
America (Atlantic ports)	912	....	1,627	10,886
California and Chili	31,491	256	....	....
Mediterranean and Black Sea ports	23,319	1,172	....	21,419
France, Spain, and North of Europe	....	210	....	....
Into Runcorn, from all parts	....	....	....	....
Total	59,444	1,700	1,627	34,458
Exports—Foreign	8,960	....	203	....
Ireland	2,218	1,406	475	7,080
Coastwise	2,763	516	471	1,815

And in their circular of Aug. 21 they report as follows:

"The supplies of English Wheat at the country markets have been more liberal this week, and prices have given way 2s.@4s. ℔ quarter. There are now on the coast, for sale, twenty-five cargoes of Wheat and eight cargoes of Maize. The following are the sales, C. F. and I., of arrived cargoes of Wheat since our last: Three cargoes of Marianopoli at 51s. 6d.@53s. 6d., one cargo of Ghirka at 50s. 6d., one cargo of Hard Taganrog at 47s., one cargo of Saratof at 48s., one cargo of Caspian at 48s., ℔ 492 lbs.; three cargoes of Wallachian at 44s.@45s., one cargo of Danubian at 44s. 6d., one cargo of Kalafat at 45s., two cargoes of Kustendje at 43s. 6d@44s. 6d., one cargo of Baltchick at 44s., ℔ 480 lbs. The following are the sales, C. F. & I., of arrived cargoes of Maize since our last: 1 cargo of Galatz at 35s. ℔ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo Mingrelian, 32s. 3d. ℔ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo Salonica, 33s. 9d. ℔ 480 lbs.; cargo Dervant, 33s. ℔ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo Rachova, 35s. ℔ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo Ibrail, 34s. ℔ 480 lbs. The following are the sales, C. F. & I., of Maize on passage, and shipping or shipped since our last: 5 cargoes of Galatz at 34s. 3d.@35s. ℔ 492 lbs.; 2 cargoes Ibrail, 33s. @33s. 3d. ℔ 480 lbs.; 4 cargoes Rachova, 33s. 6d.@35s. ℔ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo Banat, 33s. 9d. ℔ 480 lbs.; 3 cargoes Bulgarian, 33s. 4½d.@33s. 6d. ℔ 480 lbs.; 6,000 quarters of Bulgarian, September shipment, 33s. 9d. ℔ 480 lbs."

Noticing the increased activity in the Public Funds to-day Messrs. SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co. remark:

"The possibility of another sudden reaction in Government bonds, upon which we commented yesterday, was realized to-day in an advance at the first call of ½@¾ ℔ cent. upon last night's closing quotations. There is no question whatever that there is a heavy short interest outstanding which was principally created at much lower figures, and this fact lends assurance to purchasers and at the same time tends to keep out of the market those who would otherwise be sellers, had they not already put out as large short contracts as prudence will admit. The character of yesterday's heavy sales is plainly reflected to-day by the increased activity in the borrowing demand for bonds."

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 4, 1868.

SIR: In reply to your letter of July 10, in relation to newspaper publishers, I have to say that newspapers are regarded as manufactured articles, and parties who print and sell them are liable, under Section 4, of the Excise act of March 31, 1868, to tax on their sales, whether their sales are made by subscription or otherwise.

Very respectfully, THOMAS HARLAND, Acting Commissioner.

HENRY G. LEASK, Esq., No. 463 Pearl-street, New-York N. Y.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI,) SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—Over three million dollars of the above loan having been sold in this market, beside several lots for shipment to Europe, the price has this day been advanced to par, and accrued interest in currency.

The proceeds of this loan are to be applied to payment of maturing obligations, and not for extension of the road, or new improvements.

The Bonds will be a first mortgage on 283 miles of road, running from St. Louis to Kansas City, and have twenty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold. Coupons mature February and August. Net earnings now double the amount required to meet interest account.

For further particulars, apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-street.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND FIRST MORTGAGE 40 YEARS 7 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS. INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The road is about 600 miles in length, with unsurpassed connections, passes through the most populous and richest agricultural sections of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and its traffic receipts, it is believed, will prove ample in any contingency, not only to provide for the prompt payment of its interest and other liabilities, but also for satisfactory dividends to its stockholders.

The Bonds can be registered at the office of the Company in New-York.

Parties desiring to invest in these bonds can obtain the same, together with any further information that may be desired, on application to the undersigned.

WM. R. FOSDICK,
At St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st.
U. A. MURDOCK,
At Continental National Bank, No. 7 Nassau-st.
JNO. A. ISELIN & CO.,
No. 36 Wall-st.

WANTED—FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF the Southwest Pacific Railroad Company of Missouri. A liberal price paid for small or large lots.

HODGSKIN, RANDALL & HOBSON,
No. 14 Broad-st.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Allen-st., No. 52, —x25x87.6	$27,250
Attorney-st., w. s., 65.6 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 17x60	7,000
Broadway, w. s., 98.11 ft. n. of 40th-st., 87.7x21.3½x81.9x20.9	44,000
Columbia-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 25x75, 700 shares of G. B. Miller Tobacco Co.	
Chrystie-st., No. 114, 25x100	22,100
Grove-st., s. s., 15.6 ft. w. of 4th-st	6,000
Hester-st., No. 64, 21x42	8,000
7th-st., n. s., 253 ft. e. of Av. B, 21.6x80.10	8,000
7th-st., s. s., 283 ft. w. of Av. C, 25x90.10	16,100
7th-st., n. s., 203 ft. w. of Av. C, 20x97.6	10,250
9th-st., n. s., 283 ft. w. of Av. C, 20x92.3	9,175
8th-st., s. s., 141.8 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20.10x75	10,300
11th-st., s. s., 245.6 ft. e. of Av. A, 25x94.8	17,500
12th-st., n. s., between 1st-av. and Av. A, lot No. 306, Stuyvesant map	15,500
19th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x92	17,000
19th-st., s. s., 209 ft. e. of Broadway, 22x92	30,000
53d-st., s. s., 54 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x85	8,000
53d-st., n. s., 159.8 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x100.5	23,500
55th-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.8	23,000
119th-st., s. s., 215 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.10	2,750
122d-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.10	2,100
127th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 11th-av., 106x100.11	6,300
152d and 153d sts., 500 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75 ft. front	15,100
Lexington-av., s. e. corner 41st-st., 98.9x125	35,000
Av. A, s. w. corner of 105th-st., 100x100.11; Av. A, s. e. corner of 105th-st., to Harlem River	2,835
Av. B., e. s., 20.2 2-9 ft. n. of 6th-st, 20.2 2-9x90	14,700
Av. B., s. e. corner of 13th-st., 29.5½x93	26,750
2d-av., w. s., 24.3 ft. n. of 5th-st., 24.3x100	20,000
2d-av., e. s., 20.5 ft. s. of 55th-st., 20.5x64	23,000
4th-av., s. w. corner of 8th-st., 25x80	7,000
7th-av., s. e. corner 52d-st., 125.5x100	135,000
Lot No. 299, Benson map, 25x99.11	2,200

Lease Recorded.

Av. B, No 215, first floor, 5 years 7 months, per yr.	$800
37th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 9th-av., 98.9x100, 2 years 9 months, per year	5,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Dean-st., s. s., 180.7 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20.10x100	$8,500
Dikeman-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Richards-st., 25x100	1,000
Douglass-st., s. s., 235.5 ft. w. of 7th-av., 124.7x91.4x124.8x86	10,000
Eagle-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	2,000
Houston-st., w. s., 392 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 16x100	3,800
Hunter-st., e. s., 115 ft. n. of Putnam-av., 20x100	10,000
Madison-st. and Franklin-av., s. w. cor., 20x80	7,500
Market and 6th sts., n. e. corner, 125x150	1,000
Pacific-st. and Ralph-av., s. w. corner, 225x107	1,200
Quincey-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 100x100	6,000
Ross-st., n. s., 290 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 95x100	15,500
Stagg-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of Lorrimer-st., 30x100	3,500
Stockton-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Yates-av., 25x100	550
Union-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	2,000
Van Buren-st., n. s., 293.9 w. of Franklin-av., 18.9x100	7,500
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 440.9 ft. w. of Rochester-av., 24.6x127.9	975
20th-st., s. s., 260 ft. e. of 6th-av., 22.10x100.2	3,500
Atlantic-av., w. s., 146 ft. e. of Rochester-av., 49x93	1,400
Bedford-av., w. s., 250 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 50x100	nom.
DeKalb-av., n. s., 86.1 ft. w. of Hudson-av., 22.2x15x20x15.2	1,200
Franklin-av., w. s., 20 ft. n. of Jefferson-st., 20x80	500
Liberty-av., n. s., 77.6 ft. e. of Madison-st., 25x100	250
Nassau-av. and Oakland-st., n. e. corner, 25x100	4,500
Putnam-av., n. s., 60 ft. e. of Hunter-st., 18.6x74.7x20.6x22.6x95x41	8,000
Tompkins and Willoughby avs., n. e. corner, 30x100	2,700
Tompkins-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Witherspoon-st., 20x100; Tompkins-av., e. s., 45 ft. s. of Witherspoon-st., 60x100	5,200
3d-av. and 37th-st., s. e. corner, 100x100.2	2,600
4th-av., n. s., 50.2 ft. e. of 28th-st., 83.1x87.7x85x61.10x50.2x85	900
Lot No. 140, S. J. Stewart's map	200
Lots Nos. 272, 273, S. J. Stewart's map	400
Lots Nos. 280, 281, 282, 283, A. Stockholm's map	650

QUEENS COUNTY.

Ravenswood.

Marion-st., e. s., 425 ft. n. of Webster-av., 25x100	$225
Wilbur-av., s. w. s., 25 ft. s. of Prospect-st., 25x100	450
Wilbur-av., s. w. s., 50 ft. s. of Prospect-st., 25x100	450

Springfield.

Mill road, s. w. s., 15 acres upland and meadow and houses	$8,000

NEW JERSEY—ESSEX COUNTY.

Milburn.

Jefferson Valley to Springfield road, J. D. Condit, Jr., 27¾ acres	$14,750

Newark.

Van Buren-st., e. s., 30x140; Mechanic-st. w. s., 23x100. 2 lots, M. Brady's prop.	$1,200

Orange.

Lincoln-av., w. s., J. J. Everitt's prop., 60x192	$1,500

East Orange.

Main-st., n. s., H. N. Grimes' property, 50x261	$1,000

South Orange.

Douglas-st., n. s., 650 ft. from Grove-st., 100x100	$232

HUDSON COUNTY.

Hoboken.

Washington-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 5th-st., 25.9x80	$17,500

Hudson City.

Clerk-st., e. s., 250 ft. s. of Colden-st., 25x100	$3,050
Newark-st., n. s., lot No. 431, map Centre Hill, 25x100	2,550
Webster-av., e. s., lots Nos. 92, 93, block No. 10, Van Vorst map, 50x100	1,500

Union.

Liberty-st., n. s., lots Nos. 369, 370, block No. 27, map North Hoboken, 50x100	$3,000
Main-st., s. s., lot No. 273, block No. 27, 25x100	800

Kearney.

John-st., e. s., 221 ft. s. of Latham-st., 25x98	$350

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	17	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	12,228	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	....	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	118
Wheat, bushels	11,473	Lard, pkgs	....
Corn, bushels	23,400	Beef, tcs. and bbls	....
Rye, bushels	88	Whisky, bbls	550
Oats, bushels	69,895	Petroleum, bbls	1,920

ASHES—Continue scarce and in demand at $9 37@$9 50 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 75@$10 for Pearls ℔ 100 lbs. Stock, 778 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been in demand and steady, including Java at 21½c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@17c.; Laguayra, 15c.@16½c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ℔ lb. Stock of all kinds, 218,419 bags and mats.

COTTON—Has been fairly active, and firm to-day, under a very light offering. Sales have been reported of 2,859 bales, including 2,269 bales to spinners, 560 bales to speculators, and 30 bales to shippers. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA make the stock here yesterday, by actual count, 23,440 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	24	24¼	24½@24¾
Good Ordinary, ℔ lb.	26⅛	26⅜	27 @27⅛
Low Middling, ℔ lb.	28⅛	28⅜	29 @29½
Middling, ℔ lb.	30⅛	30⅜	31 @31½
Good Middling, ℔ lb.	33	33⅛	33⅛@34

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Sales.
Receipts thus far this week	1,182
Receipts last week	1,700
Receipts preceding week	1,530
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	395,968
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	622,110
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,997
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	218,302
Exports since Sept. 1	373,500
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	361,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	23,450

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,227,500
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,892,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,676,000
Exports same time 1866-7	1,556,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,698,500
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	39,500
Estimated stock same time in 1867	78,000

Messrs. WM. P. WRIGHT & Co., in their circular for the *Cuba*, say of the growing crop: "The complaints from Florida and some portions of Alabama continue, and we have also this week, from some few points in Georgia, complaints of too much rain, shedding of boles, &c. There is of course some grounds for such reports, but we believe the injury is exaggerated, and with a favorable change in the weather it will be so found. We hear of worms in some localities; so far as we can learn no damage of moment has yet been done; while the general forwardness of the crop, especially in Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi, will lessen the chance of injury from the second and third generation of this pest, in case the weather should prove favorable for their development. The weather is now highly favorable over the entire cotton-growing country, as reported by telegraph, with a high range of thermometer. Should this continue we shall hear little more of worms. Planters are picking cotton rapidly, and good progress is making in securing the crop. *Crop of 1867-1868.*—The Cotton year terminated last night. Our running account of receipts at the ports, with some few corrections, amount, in round numbers, to 2,200,000 bales. The New-York shipping list, when the returns are complete, will probably add enough to swell the total crop of 1867-68 to about 2,300,000, against 1,951,988 last year, and 2,151,043 the year before. The statement will be issued about the middle of the month. The total exports for the year have been, by our tables, as follows: Great Britain, 1,235,000; last year, 1,216,000; year before; 1,262,000. France, 198,000; last year, 198,000; year before, 221,000. Other foreign ports, 224,000; last year, 143,000; year before, 72,000. Upon receipt of details by mail these figures may be changed slightly. We are near enough for all practical purposes. The stock on hand last night in the United States was only 51,000; last year, 76,000; year before, 253,000. At no time within the last thirty years has stock in the ports been so small or the country so entirely gleaned of old Cotton."

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather more request, but at a further partial reduction in prices. Desirable lots of low grades, having been in quite limited stock, have been exceptionally firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,250 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 70@$8 10; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $7 85@$8 50; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $8 50@$9 65, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $8 50@$9 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 70@$8 10
Extra State	7 85@ 9 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 65@12 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 50@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 10@12 25
Extra Genesee	9 70@12 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 00@13 75

Southern Flour continues dull and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls. at $8 60@$9 50 for very poor to fair, and $9 60@$16 25 for fair to very superior Extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour continues inactive at former prices. Sales have been reported of 600 sacks at $9 85@$12 as extremes for Extras, ℔ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is quiet and heavy, at $7@$9 50 for common to very choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal continues in moderate demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 75@$6 25 for Western, $5 65 for State, $6 for Brooklyn, $5 75@$6 25 for Yellow and White City; $6 for Fairfax; $6 55@$6 60 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales, 850 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been fairly active, at rather firmer prices for Spring, which has been in light supply, but at lower figures for Winter, which has been freely offered. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 76,000 bushels, including common to extra choice White Western at $2 40@$3; Red and Amber Western (Winter) at $2 10@$2 28; No. 1 Spring at $2 10@$2 12½; No. 2 Spring at $2 02@$2 05; White Southern at $2 60; Amber do. at $2 35 per bushel. Corn has been in less demand, opening firmly, but closing quite heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels at $1 18@$1 24 for unsound and damp; $1 24½@$1 26 for sound new Mixed Western, closing at $1 25 for the best; $1 27@$1 28 for Yellow do., and $1 29@$1 31 for White do., ℔ bushel. Rye has been inactive at from $1 58@$1 62½ for Western, ℔ bushel; sales, 5,850 bushels. Nothing new in Barley and Malt. Oats are in moderate request at drooping rates; sales have been reported, since our last, of 47,000 bushels old Western at 82½c.@82½c., afloat, and 80½c.@81c., in store; also new Oats at 65c.@75c., ℔ bushel. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of canal-boats as having passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours ending 1:30 P. M., Sept. 1, 1868:

Corn—H. E. Roberts, Buffalo; Harvey Wright, Buffalo; Gilly S. Van Dusen, Buffalo; Thos. Newlove, Buffalo; Emily B., Buffalo; E. P. Penfield, Oswego; Seth C. Roberts, Buffalo; Hiram Eaton, Buffalo; Burnside, Buffalo; S. E. Anthony, Buffalo; George, Buffalo; Chas. Smith, Buffalo; A. M. Hitchcock, Buffalo; Andrew Case, Buffalo; Robt. E. Sherlock, Buffalo.

Lumber—Jim Smith, Buffalo; Mary, Rome; Fred Petrie, Buffalo; Chas. Thayer, Buffalo; Henry Horn, Buffalo; Henry Covell, Buffalo; George W. Beebe, Olean; Dellie Merry, Oswego; A. J. Bowley, Buffalo; James Vrooman, Buffalo; Abigail, Buffalo; Dr. J. F. Huntley, Oswego; C. S. Plaisted, Oswego; L. P. Marsden, Oswego; Max B. Richardson, Oswego; Lon Bradner, Olean; Pheme Stark, Buffalo; Baleina, Oswego; Wm. A. Rouse, Olean, Yacht, Boonville; Charles Parks, Boonville; Minnie Shatt, Buffalo; S. O. Travis, Buffalo; Mose, Buffalo; Eve May, Buffalo; Wm. B. Schobey, Oswego; A. J. Fox, Lyons Falls.

Oats, &c.—Geo. Ostrander, Buffalo; Adelia, Buffalo; M. H. Phillips, Buffalo; A Richmond, Buffalo; Charlton, Buffalo; B. B. Clapp, Buffalo; G. W. Ingalls, Buffalo; Kingston, Buffalo; Geo. W. Hall, Lockport.

Wheat—Wm. Parker, Buffalo; J. L. Schoellkoff, Lockport; W. H. Tallmadge, Buffalo; Asa W. Douglass, Lockport.

Barley—L. Steele, Oswego.

Coal—Gladiola, Buffalo; D. Wood, Buffalo.

Salt—Alex. Toms, Salina; Ira Betts, Salina; Gov. Seymour, Syracuse.

Staves—Kate Tremaine, Buffalo.

Oil—W. T. Shear, Buffalo.

P. W. Stone—Es ella, Buffalo.

The *Argus* also publishes the following statement of the quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the fourth week in August, in the years 1867 and 1868:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1867	7,900	117,300	1,170,700	8,600
1868	7,200	77,700	727,700	....
Decrease.	700	Dec. 39,600	Inc. 443,000	Dec. 8,600

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 31st August, inclusive, during the years 1867 and 1868, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1867	83,100	498,000	8,838,800	62,000
1868	150,600	5,156,000	10,744,900	326,900
Increase.	67,500	4,658,000	1,906,100	264,900

By reducing the wheat to flour the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase of 999,100 barrels flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 31st of August, in the years indicated:

Canal opened.	1866. May 1.	1867. May 6.	1868. May 6.
Flour, bbls	136,200	83,100	150,600
Wheat, bush	1,763,600	498,000	5,156,000
Corn, bush	14,939,900	8,838,800	10,744,900
Barley, bush	142,300	62,000	326,900
Oats, bush	5,686,500	1,939,100	4,719,900
Rye, bush	616,500	156,000	161,600
Malt, bush	224,800	177,900	310,000

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair supply and demand at 65c.@85c., for shipping, and $1@$1 40 for poor to very choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw is salable and steady at 75c.@90c. for short and long ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in very limited demand, including American at 10c.@35c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@30c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@12½c.; New-York State, good to prime, 15c.@20c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 25c.@30c.; Eastern, prime to choice, 15c.@25c.; Wisconsins, common to fair, 15c.@20c.; Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 25c.@35c.; Bavarians, 20c.@30c.; Belgians, 15c.@20c. ℔ lb.

HEMP—Has been inactive, but steady, including American at $160@$170 for undressed, and $275@$315 for dressed ℔ ton; Jute at 5½c.@6c., gold, ℔ lb.; Manila, 10½c.@11c., gold, ℔ lb. Stock, 560 bales American, with 89 tons and 20,658 bales Foreign.

LUMBER—In Albany, according to the *Argus*, there has been a fair business during the week. Prices of most descriptions are firm, and if any sales have been made below our quotations for clear lumber they have been of an exceptional character. Prices, in fact, in view of the large stock, are very steady, though, in respect to Hemlock and Spruce, stocks are running out fast, with no immediate prospect of supplies, owing to a lack of water in some sections. The receipts are fair, and though somewhat below those for the corresponding week last year, are full up to the requirements of the trade. Several buyers were in attendance to-day, yet but few purchases have been made for the Fall and Winter trade. Lake and Canal Freights are as yet without change.

The Chicago receipts of Lumber for the week ending Aug. 29 were 25,960,000 feet, against 33,426,000 feet the corresponding week in 1857.

The receipts of Lumber at Buffalo and Oswego for the weeks ending Aug. 24 and Aug. 31 were:

	Aug. 24.	Aug. 31.
Buffalo, feet	4,723,900	8,615,300
Oswego	8,792,100	8,170,000
Total	13,516,000	16,785,300

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the fourth week of August, were:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C ft.	Staves, Lbs.
1868	15,470,100	1,204	....	1,838,500
1867	19,449,200	1,061	....	761,000

Of the boards and scantling received 11,734,300 feet were by the Erie, and 3,735,800 feet by the Champlain Canal.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Sept. 1, were:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C ft.	Staves, Lbs.
1868	266,683,700	39,892	60,486	20,763,800
1867	218,905,000	17,257	4,752	19,786,700

Freights are unchanged. Vessels are plenty. Barges are doing the bulk of the business, carrying Lumber as far East as Providence.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited request, including Porto Rico at 46c.@66c.; Cuba at 32c.@52c.; English Islands at 53c.@54c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@90c. ℔ gallon. Stock, 30,072 hhds.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in less demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 44c.@45½c. ℔ gallon; Crude at $3 87@$4 12; Resin at $2 75@$3 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4; Pitch at $3 25@$3 37 ℔ bbl. Stock in yard, 88,566 bbls. Resin, 2,809 bbls. Tar, 1,056 bbls. Crude Turpentine and 3,942 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

OILS—Have been in moderate request since our last, including Crude Whale at 86c.@90c.; Bleached Whale at 96c.@$1; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Unbleached Whale at $2 10@$2 12; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 60; Red Oil at 87½c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 05@$1 08; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been less active and weak in price at 14c.@14½c., for Crude in bulk; 19c.@19½c. for do. in bbls.; 29½c.@32c. for Refined in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather firmer, but without much animation, to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,700 bbls., in lots, at $28 75@$29 for large and small lots of New Western Mess, closing at $28 80, regular; $28 75 for Old Mess; $25 75@$26 12 for Prime Mess, and $23@$24 12 for Prime and Extra Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet but steady; sales equal to 170 packages, at 16c.@19½c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 13c.@14c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@21c. for bagged Hams, ℔ lb. Bacon is in demand and firm; sales, 140 boxes at 15c. for Cumberland, 17½c. for Short Clear, and 18½c. for Stretford. Lard has been more inquired for and quoted very firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 tierces and bbls. at 18½c.@19½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 19½c.@19½c. for Prime Steam, ℔ lb. Beef is in request at $14@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 140 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive and nominal, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams rule quiet and nominal, at $25@$31 for State and Western, ℔ bbl. Butter and Cheese have been quiet at about former prices. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb.	43 @45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb.	42 @44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ℔ lb.	41 @43
Catteraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb.	40 @42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ℔ lb.	38 @40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ℔ lb.	43 @45
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ℔ lb.	38 @40
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ℔ lb.	38 @42
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ℔ lb.	37 @40
State and Jersey, fresh pails, ℔ lb.	40 @50
Pennsylvania, fresh pails ℔ lb.	40 @50
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb.	37 @39
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ℔ lb.	35 @36
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb.	33 @36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb.	30 @33
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ℔ lb.	28 @30
Common Western, ℔ lb.	25 @27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb.	16⅝@17¼
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ℔ lb.	15 @16
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb.	16 @17
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb.	14½@15¾
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8 @12

RICE—Continues in limited demand, including Carolina at $9@$10 25, and Rangoon at $9@$9 75 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock, 340 casks Carolina and 694 bags cleaned East India.

SUGARS—Have been quoted steady, on a fair inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,670 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@14½c., and 129 boxes Havana, at 10½c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at 12½c.@15½c. ℔ lb. Stock of Sugars, 97,024 hhds., 81,434 bags and 52,853 boxes, against 63,223 hhds., 33,028 bags and 70,672 boxes same time last year.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 94,000 lbs. Tallow at 12½c.@13c.; 47,000 lbs. Stearine at 18½c.@19½c., and 32,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@12c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull and nominal at 67c.@68c., in bond, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken by steamer 15,000 bushels Corn at 4½d. ℔ bushel; 7,500 boxes Cheese at 25s., 500 boxes Bacon at 20s. ℔ ton, and 350 bbls. Resin at 1s. 9d. ℔ 280 lbs. For other ports the engagements were unimportant.

DRY GOODS.

NOTICE

of very great importance to dealers in DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY, &c.

P. F. SMITH & CO., NO. 22 WHITE-ST., MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF NECK-TIES, SCARFS, BOWS, LINEN AND PAPER COLLARS,

Have completed extensive arrangements whereby the trade will now and hereafter be supplied with the above goods AT VERY DIFFERENT RATES FROM ANY CURRENT QUOTATIONS.

Instead of adding 50 per cent. to the cost of manufactured articles (the almost universal rule) IT WILL BE SOLD AT A FEW CENTS ADVANCE WITHOUT ANY REGARD TO PERCENTAGE, (the COMPARATIVE value of each article being the guide in arranging prices, and NOT the cost.) Under this rule, SCARFS which WERE sold at $2 50 per doz. will be sold NOW at $1 90. Everything else about in the same ratio. Buyers are requested to "post up" and get the very lowest figures in the market, and then call at No. 22 White-st., where they will SEE prices which astonish and convince them that they have at last found "bottom" and a LOWER ONE than expected. The prices on the samples are marked in PLAIN FIGURES, so that buyers can SHOW THEMSELVES THROUGH THE STOCK. Our line of Ties and Scarfs is the most extensive one, without exception, ever exhibited.

N. B.—Our ONLY terms are—net cash—30 days, or 1 per cent. off, prompt.

P. F. SMITH & CO., No. 22 White-st.,
(formerly Smith & Brouwer, established in 1854.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, No. 301 MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-st., New-York, on the 13th of August, 1868, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, And it is hereby declared to be an additional ordinance of this Board, as follows: That no offal or butchers' refuse shall be conveyed through any street or avenue of the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, except between the hours of 4 o'clock in the afternoon and 9 o'clock at night, and between the hours of 6 o'clock and 9 o'clock in the morning; and that no such offal or refuse shall be so conveyed unless the same be in tight boxes, barrels or vessels from which no odor shall escape.

[L. S.] GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT E. M. BEMENT has no longer any connection with the management of this company, and has no authority to receive moneys or receipt therefore, or enter into any contract, or in any manner act for said Company or agency.

The Merchants & Traders' Express and Distributing Agency, No. 619 Broadway, C. W. VAN DOREN Sole Manager.

AUG. 27, 1868.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE CABINET COLLECTION of minerals, embracing a rare and splendid lot of gold, silver, copper, lead and other specimens, which cannot be duplicated at any cost, and will be sold cheap, as the room is wanted that it occupies. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st.

THE SCALPEL, NO. 46, CONTAINS two lectures to his private Surgical Class, on Stricture and its instant cure by the Urethrotome, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evening. At No. 42 5th-av.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1868.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Reuben E. Fenton.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Stewart L. Woodford.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Robert C. Dorn.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Henry A. Barnum.

A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Patrick Henry Jones.

A Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of George G. Barnard.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Thirty-three Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First Ward, (including Governor's Island,) Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) Nineteenth Ward, (including Blackwell's Island,) and Twenty-second Ward of the City and County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS also to be elected for said County:

Twenty-one Members of Assembly.

A City Judge, in place of Abraham D. Russell.

A Register, in the place of Patrick H. Jones, appointed in the place of Charles G. Halpin, deceased.

Two Supervisors, in the places of William M. Tweed and Sheridan Shook.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Respectfully yours, H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1868.

I hereby certify the above to be a correct copy of the notice this day received by me from the Secretary of State.

JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of Newspapers are hereby notified not to insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so. (See chap. 480, Laws of 1860.)

JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

"THE MAIL:"

A paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from "THE TIMES."

The newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail*, having become the property of the proprietors of *The Times*, is now published twice a week, under the title of

"THE MAIL,"

at the price of threepence per copy, as heretofore, or 8d. a week, post free.

The days of publication will be

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,

and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times*, which will thus be rendered available in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

Subscribers can obtain

"THE MAIL"

through newspaper agents, or may have it from the publisher, on prepayment, at Printing House Square, London.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by two young women, one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid or waitress; understand their business; have the best of City reference from their last place, where they lived nearly four years. Call at No. 159 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS nursery governess, housekeeper or companion; can teach English, French and Music; understands all kinds of dressmaking and family sewing; no objection to make herself useful; unexceptionable references given. Address HEYWOOD, Box No. 22 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A VERY NEAT AND EFFICIENT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress, in this City or Brooklyn; three years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., near Fulton-st., (basement,) Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse, capable of taking care of an infant; can give the best reference of three years; would take care of a sick lady. Call for two days at No. 111 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a first-class cook in a private family; would have no objections to doing the coarse washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., second floor.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE COLORED women, situations as first-class chambermaid and seamstress or lady's maid. Call at No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN WHO IS STEADY and industrious, a situation to do kitchen work or general housework for some nice family; best City reference given from her last place, where she lived a year and three months. Call at No. 243 1st-av., near 14th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as cook and to assist with the washing in a small private family; understands her business well and has the best of recommendations. Call at No. 310 East 49th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman, whose baby is six weeks old, a situation as wet nurse; best City reference. Call or address E. E., No. 448 Canal-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress; would take care of children; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 398 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing, or waitress; City reference. Apply at No. 353 3d-av., corner of 27th-st., over the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 153 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook and washer and ironer; no objections to the country; good references. Can be seen at No. 181 Varick-st., near King.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN young lady, to obtain a situation in a private family as chambermaid and plain sewer. Apply at No. 283 Broome-st., first floor, (rear.)

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as laundress, or to do up-stairs work; is able and competent; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 346 East 23d-st., near 1st-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork, or plain sewing or work on G. & B. machine; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a Protestant, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as nurse; can be highly recommended. Address No. 344 East 21st-st., Room No. 10.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as cook and to assist in washing; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 136 West 31st-st., over private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class laundress; best of City reference. Call at No. 248 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 133 West 33d-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as waitress; no objection to assist with chamberwork; good reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 200 West 24th-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 119 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family. Call at No. 202 West 33d-st.

A SCOTCH WOMAN WANTS WORK; is a first-rate house-cleaner; also a good washer and ironer; can make herself useful around the house until they get in their help. Apply to M. S. DUNBAR, No. 413 West 25th-st.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a sober, steady and competent man; good and careful driver; understands his business in every respect, and can produce good City reference for the last 20 years. Call at No. 35 44th-st., or address C. M., coachman, Box No. 195 *Times* Office. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, lately landed, a situation with a private gentleman as coachman or groom; thoroughly understands his business, and wishes to make himself useful; no objection to the country. Address T. G., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE married man, who is a good gardener or farmer; his wife is a good cook, and understands the care of milk and butter; has eight years' experience at the business; can furnish the best references from his last employer. Address P., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City references; will be found willing and obliging. Address T. K., care M. A. Coleman's saddlery, No. 1,252 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; can milk if required; first-class reference; no objections to the country. Address O. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter in a dry goods store; is willing to make himself generally useful; can write a good hand and is correct at figures. Address M. K., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by an experienced young man; good City reference. Call or address WAITER, No. 179 6th-av., drug store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter or watchman. Apply or address, for two days, C. H. GREEN, No. 62 Duane-st., place of present employer.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man; can give good City reference. Address A. D., for two days, No. 201 Mercer-st., or Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a young man of experience, with City reference; country not objected to. Address WAITER, No. 545 Broome-st.

WANTED—A PLACE FOR A BOY TO LEARN the machinist's trade. Apply for three days at Room No. 5, No. 718 Broadway, between the hours of 10 and 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as gardener and coachman; best of reference given; last employer can be seen. Address G. G., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG COLORED man as coachman; one who understands his business. Address PETER BROWN, No. 182 Navy-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a sober, steady man; understands the management of fine carriages and horses; best of reference from last place. Address J. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as coachman; can come well recommended. Address J. A. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GENTLEMAN who was brought up in a wholesale dry goods house, and knows from experience the entire routine, from opening the store to balancing the books, and can make himself desirable in any department. First-class credentials. Address W. C. H., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN 40 YEARS OF age, a situation in a banker's, broker's or merchant's office; has been connected with one house in this City over sixteen years; can give the best of references. Address M. J., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS AND STATIONERY.—A young married man, American, thoroughly acquainted with the above business in every department, with ten years' experience, a good accountant, wants a situation in any active capacity. Address J. H. PACKARD, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

AN ATTORNEY EXPERIENCED IN TRYING causes, arguing motions, drawing pleadings and papers, searching titles, and managing the general business of an office, and who can furnish the best of references as to his abilities and character, desires a position with a first-class lawyer or law firm. Address ATTORNEY, Box No. 3,078 Post Office, New-York City.

HELP WANTED.

A GARDENER WANTED—A THOROUGHLY efficient man, who understands the requirements of a gentleman's place, and is willing to give his full attention to the same; must understand the care of horses, cows, &c.; the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables, and have a taste for laying out of grounds, improving and ornamenting them; a first-rate working gardener only will answer. Apply with references to Sharkey's Marble Works, near Greenwood, Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A SMALL FAMILY, LIVING near the City, want a Protestant woman to do their cooking, washing and ironing; only those who have strictly first-class references for neatness and ability need apply. Address HACKENSACK, Box No. 1,395 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED TRACKmasters; none need apply unless they can bring good recommendations. Also, one wharf builder. Apply at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN WAITER; best of City references required. Apply this morning at 9 o'clock at No. 28 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BOOK CANVASSERS FOR THAT new and invaluable work, "The Natural Wealth of California." J. F. GREENMAN & CO., 38 Pine-st., N. Y.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE Manhattan Co-operative Relief Association. Apply in person or by letter. Insurance agents requested to call. LATHAM, EMERY & CO., No. 72 Cedar-st., General Agents.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield Vt.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
FIRE FLY, OR THE FRIEND OF THE FLAG. Characters by Miss Lotta, Messrs. Charles Fisher, B. T. Ringgold, George Holland, C. H. Rockwell, W. J. Leonard, Miss Mary Barrett and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE at 2 o'clock. Evening—LORLE. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. J. W. Collier, and others. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FOUL PLAY. Characters by Mrs. Harry Watkins and others.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LIFE IN THE STREETS, FALSE COLORS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
ELIZABETH. Characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander, Messrs. J. H. Taylor, George Becks, and others.

STADT THEATRE.
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
WILLIAM TELL. Leading character by Mr. Hermann Hendrichs.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN; OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
BARBER BLU. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
GRAND MOVING DIORAMA OF LINCOLN'S FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

JONES' WOOD.
ANNUAL SCOTTISH GAMES AND FESTIVAL.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL.

A telegram from Lexington, Ky., 31st ult., represents that members of the Kuklux Klan hung two men named Gibson, in Mercer County, in that State, last Wednesday night, and took out several others a day or two afterward, at Keene, and threatened them, and hung a man named Montford, at Cogar's Landing, Jessamine County, on Saturday night. No arrests have been made.

Senator Fowler reached Nashville, Tenn., yesterday. A special telegram from that city says that in conversation with his friends he avows his purpose to canvass the State for Grant and Colfax, and declares his conviction that the success of the Democratic Party would be the resuscitation of the rebellion.

Disturbances having become so frequent at political meetings in St. Louis, the Chief of Police has instructed all the Captains of districts to have a sufficient force at all future meetings or demonstrations to preserve order. The Police force is thoroughly armed with revolvers and rifles.

A Cincinnati butcher was fined $20, on Monday, for offering unsound meat for sale.

It is proposed to hold a State billiard tournament in Cincinnati, Ohio, commencing on Monday next.

On Saturday night last a man named Jean Zadginski, (a Prussian,) a laborer in Servis' brick manufactory, at French's Landing, on South River, Middlesex County, N. J., was assaulted and murdered. While returning home in company with a friend, about 11 o'clock, he was accosted by two men, and soon after two others—Henry Bottgar and Carl Hopp—joined them, and after some words one of the latter struck Zadginski with a heavy club, fracturing his skull. Zadginski's companion, named Willoby, was also struck and knocked down, but not seriously injured. Zadginski died at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning. The murderers escaped to this City.

A fund is being raised for the purpose of purchasing a homestead for Ex-Gov. Wise, of Virginia, whom the Norfolk *Day Book* describes as "the noblest Roman of the nineteenth century."

A few nights since, William V. Spangler, a resident of New-Liberty, Owen County, Ky., heard some one robbing his meat-house. He took a pistol and started in pursuit. The thief ran, and Mr. Spangler fired in the direction of his retreat without seeing his object, and shot the thief through the head, who turned out to be an old negro, well known in the neighborhood.

Hon. Alfred Ely has declined to be a candidate for Congress in the Rochester District, and recommends the nomination of Judge Noah Davis as a candidate of the highest character and capacity, whose unanimous indorsement by the County Convention of Orleans, he says, expresses the uncontested preferences of the people of that county, as well as of a very large proportion of the Republicans of Monroe.

In Schuylkill County, Penn., there were, it is asserted, fifty-seven murders committed from 1863 to 1867. Since the passage of the Criminal Court and Police bills for that region, in April, 1867, a period of sixteen months, it is said there has not been a single murder committed in the county, and it has become one of the most peaceable counties in the State.

The Connecticut Republican State Convention, which was originally called to meet in New-Haven yesterday, was postponed till Thursday next, 10th inst., as the New-England Fair is held in New-Haven this week.

P. Conklin, a claim agent in Cincinnati, has been arrested by the United States Marshal, on the charge of extorting an illegal fee from a soldier whose bounty he had collected. Conklin was held in $300 for his appearance at some future day.

The Democratic State Convention met at Albany yesterday, and was called to order by Samuel J. Tilden. Mr. Earle was chosen permanent Chairman, and the usual formalities gone through with. A letter from Senator Murphy was read withdrawing his name from the Convention as a candidate for Governor. John T. Hoffman was then unanimously nominated for Governor, and Allen C. Beach, of Jefferson, for Lieutenant-Governor, after which the Convention adjourned.

The French and Canadian citizens of Michigan intend holding a convention in Detroit on the evening of the 9th inst., to form a religious association to be known as "The Society of St. John Baptist of the State of Michigan."

Some drunken white men and negroes got into a difficulty at Hampton, Va., on Saturday night, and quite a riot grew out of the affair. Troops were summoned to the scene, and the mob refusing to disperse, a volley was fired by the troops, which had the effect to scatter the crowd. Several persons were injured in the affray, but none seriously. Another disturbance occurred the same night near Hampton between drunken soldiers and negroes, resulting in the wounding of three soldiers and one negro, and the capture of three negroes.

The newsdealers of Boston are about to form a Retail Dealers Union.

The house of Waitstill Merryman, in Brunswick, Maine, was damaged by fire on Tuesday.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention assembled at Boston yesterday, and made the following nominations for State officers: For Governor, John Quincy Adams, of Quincy; for Lieutenant-Governor, Reuben Noble, of Westfield; for Secretary of State, Charles Brimblecomb; for Treasurer, Henry Arnold, of Adams; for Auditor, A. F. Devereaux, of Salem; for Attorney-General, William C. Endicott, of Salem.

The Eleventh District Grant and Colfax Club, held a meeting at Ebbitt's Hall, corner of Broadway and Thirty-third-street, last evening, and were addressed by Horace Greeley, Judge Pitkin, of New-Orleans, and others.

The case of Señor Ignacio Gomez, Minister from Nicaragua and Honduras to the United States, who charges Mr. de Couto, editor of the Spanish paper *El Cronista*, with having assaulted him at Delmonico's, came before United States Commissioner Osborn, yesterday. Señor Gomez gave his evidence, and the case was then adjourned to Friday.

The Board of Education met yesterday, but transacted little business. A resolution was passed requesting the Comptroller to appropriate $500,000 to the use of the Board, and regrets were expressed at the recent death of Mr. Henry J. Dupignac, Clerk of the Superintendent of Public Schools. Mr. J. Mosher was elected in the place of Mr. Dupignac, and the Board adjourned.

The regular monthly meeting of the American Free-Trade League was held last night at the Dodworth Studio Building, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street. The subject of taxation was again under discussions, and the views advocated previously with regard to the taxation of salable commodities were still further unfolded.

Cotton sold freely yesterday at full rates. Breadstuffs were generally less active and easier for buyers. Provisions were in fair request; Pork and Lard rather firmer; Groceries salable and steady; Freights quiet.

The Albany Convention.

Mr. John T. Hoffman was nominated for Governor two years ago, by a Convention not exclusively Democratic in its character. Though convened in the regular way by the Democratic State Committee, the call for the election of delegates was addressed to "all electors opposed to the measures and principles of the present majority in Congress, and in favor of the policy of national restoration adopted by President Johnson." It was an attempt to give effect to the policy of the Philadelphia Convention, with which Mr. Hoffman was known to sympathize. Party considerations, however, asserted their sway among the delegates, and the Republican adherents of a conservative policy were alienated by the Albany management. The result was a party contest, ending in the defeat of Mr. Hoffman and the Conservative Republicans who were associated with him on the ticket.

He has been again nominated for the same office—this time as a straight-out Democratic candidate, after a contest which was decided outside of Tweddle Hall. The unanimity of the delegates was not in fact, attained without much effort and not a little tribulation. The friends of Mr. Murphy pushed his claims with great pertinacity, and were at one time sanguine of success. But Tammany proved too strong for them; the rural delegates rallied to its support; the Democratic Germans took decided ground in Mr. Hoffman's favor; and yesterday morning, Mr. Murphy withdrew his name. His more popular competitor was therefore made the candidate by acclamation.

In a party sense, the choice is a prudent one. Mr. Hoffman is unquestionably the strongest man the Democracy could present. Personally unobjectionable, able, and with a patriotic war record, he may be expected to run ahead of the National ticket. He is a pronounced Democrat, however, and the contest will be fought on strict party grounds. It will be impossible to separate him from Seymour and Blair, or to judge of his candidacy apart from the extreme platform constructed by the New-York Convention. On all National questions *that* constitutes the standard of the party in this State, and in comparison with its principles and purposes the personal claims of the candidates are a secondary consideration. The admitted qualifications of Mr. Hoffman cannot outweigh the destructive tendencies of the policy marked out by the body to which Seymour and Blair owe their nominations. On that ground the State as well as the National battle will be fought.

Is a War of Races Imminent?

The *World* professes to be "profoundly impressed with the conviction that a war of races, initiated by the Radicals for political effect, is imminent in the South." North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas are specified as States in which strong ground for apprehension exists. The responsibility is, of course, charged upon the Republicans and the freedmen.

That there is danger of very serious trouble in various parts of the South, none who has carefully watched the progress and tendency of events in that section can deny. We have published evidence from several States which leaves no room for reasonable doubt on the subject. And it is at least probable that the occurrence of conflict between whites and blacks in some of the States would not long be limited to a few localities. In this way a war of races is possible, if not imminent.

When, however, the *World* attributes the peril to Republican policy and effort, and predicts its initiation for political effect, it exchanges the region of fact for that of partisan invention. The truth is in the opposite direction. Whatever danger exists is Democratic in its origin, and if it culminate in strife, the Democratic Party will be mainly, if not wholly, responsible.

The most striking proof of this is the moderation with which the power organized under the Reconstruction acts has been exercised by its possessors. The new Constitutions are, as a rule, singularly free from offensive provisions. There is rather more oath-taking in some of them than we deem just or politic; but, generally speaking, they are characterised by an avoidance of proscription which, in the circumstances, is somewhat remarkable. There is no sweeping disfranchisement, and no flagrant abuse of authority in any shape. The political equality of the races is affirmed and ample provision is made for popular education regardless of color; but these are not changes which justify the violent resentment shown by the representatives of the old slave system.

So, again, in regard to subsequent local legislation. Alabama has witnessed the removal of all disfranchisement; and the composition of the Georgia Legislature illustrates the partisan forbearance of the colored voters. The legislation under the new Governments has not been uniformly wise. Want of experience is apparent in some instances, more particularly in South Carolina, and in others the presence of reckless leaders may be traced. Still we nowhere find an invasion of white men's rights. Nowhere have the blacks used their opportunities to create exclusive privileges, or to impose special burdens on the other race. The most that can be said is, that they have carried out the principle of equality affirmed by the new Constitutions.

The opponents of reconstruction have certainly not acted in the same spirit. They have neither acknowledged the moderation of the Republicans as locally organized, nor been content to carry on the contest with fair and friendly weapons. In Alabama, the removal of disabilities has been made the occasion of threats and insult; and in Georgia, where freedmen were cheated into the support of Democrats, the latter evince their gratitude by proposing to declare colored men ineligible to seats in the Legislature. Everywhere throughout the South the same party make war upon colored suffrage, and proclaim a purpose to restore the doctrine of "white men's Governments." They suggest no modification of the present system. They propose no compromise between the advocates of universal and the advocates of qualified suffrage. They demand the disfranchisement of the race, because of its color, and threaten resistance to any result arising from colored votes. Moreover, they have schemes in operation for coercing freedmen into the support of the Democratic ticket; continued employment being the declared price of votes. The freedmen are called upon to surrender their privilege, with starvation as the alternative.

It were bad enough if the Democratic struggle for supremacy ended here. But it does not. We have enumerated some of their more peaceful methods. There are others more lawless and aggressive, in the use of which the Democracy of Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas are conspicuous. Intimidation and outrage are rife in these States. Armed rebel organizations are at work, which defy civil authority, and in some districts render the lives and property of Union men insecure. In Tennessee these organizations contemplate the forcible nullification of the Suffrage law at the November election, and the same element has made parts of Texas a perfect pandemonium.

The immediate effect of these exhibitions of Democratic temper and design has doubtless been, in some localities, the organization of counter-movements,—not to assail the enemies of reconstruction, but to resist any overt attempt which they may make to overthrow the law. We should wonder if it were otherwise. An assault upon rights necessitates measures for their defence. And armed and secret societies in the interest of Democracy are quite likely to provoke the formation of other societies in the interest of Republicanism. We do not know that the example has been extensively followed; but we are sure that where the Republicans, white or black, are organized, it is in self-defence, and as a consequence of rebel plots and menaces.

If, then, a war of races is, as the *World* alleges, imminent, we can have no difficulty in tracing the responsibility to its source. Whatever the trouble, it proceeds from the disposition of the Southern Democrats to override the law, frighten freedmen from the polls and forcibly regain control of the local Governments. The Southern Republicans ask only to be let alone. They ask that the law shall take its course, and that privileges created under the law shall be freely exercised. The Democrats, on the contrary, propose an aggressive policy, at the expense of Republican rights. They aim at the mastery, and no means are too foul for their hands. If trouble occur, whether it grow to the proportions of a war of races or not, its beginning will be in this circumstance. All that is grave in the situation proceeds from the animosity of the Democrats toward reconstruction and their desperate resolve to control the elections. We do not suppose them mad enough to precipitate a conflict before the election, but we consider difficulty at and after the election not improbable, unless the President do his duty in providing for the maintenance of order. His known alliance with the party which is at the bottom of the mischief adds to its complications, and awakens anxieties which it is impossible wholly to repress. Nothing can insure us safety but the election of a President whose convictions are in harmony with the policy of Congress, and the weight of whose office will be on the side of the law.

The Fighting at Humaita—An Empty Triumph for Brazil.

The more we hear of the fighting at Humaita the less it looks like a Brazilian triumph. It certainly was not a decisive one, even from a purely military point of view, as the Paraguayans appear to have acted on the offensive, driven back their opponents, and subsequently retreated in good order and in pursuance of a plan previously determined upon. We hear nothing more of the alleged interception of any Paraguayan force in such a way as to endanger its safety. The first accounts stated that the new position taken up by Lopez was commanded by the Brazilian iron-clads, but it now appears that the Paraguayans have effectually provided against their approach by obstructing the navigation of the river. So that the fact is that Lopez has merely abandoned one fortified position for another, and that the Marquis de Caxias, notwithstanding the disparity of force, failed to crush or even seriously cripple him during his retreat.

With regard to the moral results of the fortnight's fighting, it is more than doubtful whether they can be regarded as favorable to the Allies. Just at that particular crisis a complete and decisive triumph was needed by the Emperor of Brazil in order to confirm the wavering adherence of his Aargentine allies, and to counteract the efforts of his Prime Minister to bring about a peace. The peace party gains strength every day that the war is protracted, and it becomes clearer every day that the object the Emperor has at his heart—the overthrow of Lopez—can only be accomplished by a war of extermination. The intense devotion of the Paraguayans to their leader, and their constancy in refusing to entertain any proposals which involved his removal from the head of the Government, can scarcely have been anticipated by the Brazilians. Nor can they have reckoned on the fighting powers of their opponents. The truth is, that the influences which have moulded the national character of the Paraguayans have resulted in the formation of a race so different to any that has previously existed in South America, that the Allies had no conception, when they entered upon the war, of the intense patriotism and national feeling of their opponents. The Paraguayan has, in fact, a pride of race unknown to the other nations of South America. His race is more homogeneous, to begin with. The Indians who originally inhabited Paraguay were of one tribe and spoke one language, while it is calculated that at the same time there were one hundred and fifty different dialects spoken in Brazil alone. The admixture of European blood, too, has been exclusively Spanish, and is more equally distributed throughout the entire population than in the case of the other mixed races of South America. Jesuit evangelization gave a peculiar and austere type to their Christianity. The policy of Francia was eminently calculated to develop a high degree of individuality in the national character, which has been preserved under the administration of the elder and younger Lopez. And as the present President adds to his hereditary claims on the devotedness of his people the personal qualities fitted to excite popular enthusiasm, it can be well understood how desperately such a race, under such a leader, is capable of struggling against the obliteration of their nationality or the subversion of the Government of their choice. It is difficult, indeed, to see how the Allies, in their present disheartened and distracted state, can possibly expect to achieve success. Should Paraguay emerge intact from the struggle, and should Lopez, as he has seemed inclined to do, abandon by degrees that policy of isolation which, while it has undoubtedly consolidated the nationality and fostered the patriotism of his people, has stood hitherto in the way of their material prosperity, it is probable that Paraguay may yet play a very important part in South American affairs.

Democratic Consistency.

It is now a common thing with Democratic orators to revert to the period of national prosperity which preceded the war. Those are represented as the halcyon days of the Republic. Then the States were in harmony; there was then no debt, no burden of taxation, and no irredeemable paper money. It was the best Government on earth.

This is an important concession; but is it not inconsistent with the attitude assumed by the Southern Democrats in 1860? Is it not also inconsistent with the position of those Northern Democrats who justified secession, and who deprecated any attempt to enforce the laws and the Constitution in spite of rebellion? For, why secede from so beneficent a Government? Why rebel against a Constitution so glorious, against laws so just, against conditions which these Democratic orators represent as those of a golden age? And, if Southern Democrats were found to kick against so good a Government, why should they have been encouraged and justified in their course all through by the Democratic opposition in the North?

From 1860 to 1865 those Democrats who did not act with the Republican Party justified disunion and opposed "coercion"—which was the designation they gave to the war for the Union. Now they hold up extreme Republicans as disunionists, and as therefore worthy of popular condemnation. When South Carolina wanted to go out of the Union, they applauded. But when, after the war, Mr. Thaddeus Stevens held that she was out, and was only a conquered province, they could not find words to express their indignation; but they did the best they could in that direction by styling him a "disunionist." And at the same moment they were urging the claims of the disunionists of 1860. The tables were then changed—at least the people were asked to believe so—and Stevens was a traitor, while ex-Confederates were model patriots. When Congress claimed (its claim, also, being supported by the people) that certain conditions were necessary in order to permanent Union and secure peace, these consistent Democrats, who had cried "Peace" in 1864, flew into a perfect rage.

Again, these Democrats pretend to believe in negro supremacy in the South as the result of reconstruction. But still they claim that the Republicans cannot possibly carry more then two of the reconstructed States. Where, then, is the sincerity in this cry of "negro supremacy?"

The insignificant raillery of these Democrats against the revolutionary character of the Republican policy sounds oddly when we remember from what party proceeded the revolution which threatened to destroy the National Government. Does it not also sound oddly when we peruse the present programme of the Democratic Party?

The fact is, the Democratic Party is consistent only in one thing—in its determination to gain power on whatever pretexts, however hypocritical or deceptive, and by whatever means irrespective of all patriotic considerations.

The Late Board of Audit.

When the Legislature of 1867, in the hurry and press of the closing days of its session, incorporated in the Tax Levy a provision establishing a Board of Audit, conferring upon it broad power to adjust all outstanding claims then existing against the City and County Governments, a very general feeling of dissatisfaction and distrust was occasioned by its action. It was feared that the authority of the Board might be perverted to partisan purposes, and it was not until after the names of the Auditors had been made public that any degree of assurance was felt in the wisdom of the measure that had called them into official being.

This Board, on Monday, ceased to exist, its term having expired by limitation of the Legislature of 1868. During the eighteen months of its service, it has adjudicated claims amounting in round numbers to $1,500,000—probably five-sixths of which have been disallowed. The cases brought before it have involved amounts ranging from $50 to $334,000, and in each instance the claim has been thoroughly investigated and impartially decided. It is not to be supposed, however, that the action of the Board has given unmixed satisfaction. On the contrary, a large proportion of the claims which have been heard could not be allowed, as they were based neither upon equity nor law, and doubtless their rejection will sit uncomfortably upon the stomachs of those suitors who believe that the Board has made the entrance to the City coffers altogether too narrow, and that their little bills ought to have been squeezed through.

The good offices of the tribunal have been most apparent in relieving the overcrowded calendars of our civil courts of a class of disputed cases which could otherwise only have been reached tardily, and the defence of which would have entailed upon the Municipal Government enormous costs, which by this method have been saved. The functions which were committed to the Board of arbitrating and compromising suits have been of great benefit also in bringing worthy claims to prompt adjustment, thus securing to honest suitors a hope of substantial justice, founded on the broad principles of equity and right.

We understand that the Board was unable to finish all the business on its hands, in consequence of the expiration of its term of office. This is greatly to be regretted, particularly as the members are scarcely amenable to the charge of having been dilatory in the prosecution of their labors. Indeed, the duties of hearing testimony and writing opinions in all of the many cases which have come before the Board have been arduous in the extreme, and the incessant toil of this character which has been the lot of all the Auditors, was confessedly the cause of the recent demise of Judge Bonney, who taxed his powers beyond his ability to endure fatigue. There are between three hundred and four hundred cases in which the evidence has all been presented, but upon which no decisions have yet been rendered. Under such circumstances, it might be well for the next Legislature to revive the Board which has shown itself so honest and efficient; otherwise a great deal of labor will have been fruitlessly spent. In the category of the cases undecided is that of the heirs of the late City Chamberlain, Devlin, who brought a claim for the heavy amount of $334,900, being alleged arrears of the percentage which, until the advent of Mr. Sweeney, the present Chamberlain, was usually received by this official on all municipal moneys passing through his hands. The equity of such a claim might well be disputed, but its legality is not improbable.

Since, however, the Board of Audit has, for the present at least, closed its labors, it remains now for the County Supervisors to take up the work which devolves upon them in the premises. The claims which have been allowed are to be paid by them. The law enjoins them to raise moneys for this purpose, and as the justice and wisdom of the decisions which have been made by the Board of Audit are not questioned, it is only right that a prompt settlement should be made with those to whom claims have been awarded.

MINOR TOPICS.

Hon. Samuel J. Tilden told the Albany Democratic Convention yesterday that he was in a state of "serene confidence" about the election of Seymour, and he added: "In the long period during which I have been connected with politics—from a very early age—I cannot recollect any Presidential election in which I have miscalculated the result for thirty years and more." We are afraid that Mr. Tilden has already forgotten his "miscalculation of the result" of the last Presidential campaign, when Gen. Geo. B. McClellan was *not* elected. We hope, however, this will not disturb his "serene confidence" until after Grant's election.

Corporation Counsel O'Gorman was again conveniently absent on Tuesday when the case of the recusant Councilmen was for the third time called up for final hearing before Judge Barnard. Of course his non-appearance was the only remaining piece of strategy which could be displayed in behalf of his clients, who know full well that their only hope of escaping merited punishment for a willful and heinous contempt of Court lies in postponing action upon their offence indefinitely. Most Judges would construe the repeated absence of Mr. O'Gorman as smacking of disrespect to the Court, but Judge Barnard, with rare complaisance, excuses it, seeing nothing in it insulting to his official station. He was urbane enough to again adjourn the hearing until the first Monday of October, in spite of the objection of the counsel for the people, Mr. Ira Shafer, who was ready with affidavits "showing that these men designedly, intentionally, and in the most offensive manner, committed contempt of Court, said they would not obey its mandates, showed a degree of contempt and offensiveness in disobeying it that deserves, on their part, the severest punishment." It has been clear from the beginning that political strikers would be powerful enough to shield the offenders from punishment, but it is a shame and an outrage that such could be the case. An honest and dignified administration of justice can only be secured by having a non-elective Judiciary.

The Democrats furnish the latest evidence of "what's in a name." Murphy, who has a good Hibernian name, was the favorite Gubernatorial candidate of the Hibernian Democracy. Hoffman, who has a first-rate Teutonic name, was the especial favorite of the German Democracy, and a convention of German Democrats, which was held at Albany yesterday, declared him to be the "only man who could command the entire German vote of the State." The Murphy went down before the Hoffman.

The French Emperor ought to issue a bulletin every morning, swearing to keep the peace till sunset, and not to make a declaration of war before the next day. As it is, hardly a day passes without some great Minister of State, some great military officer, some official or semi-official newspaper, or the Emperor himself, proclaiming the official anxiety for the preservation of the peace of Europe. Thus far this week we have had two assurances of peace—one from M. Behic, who positively assured it, and one from the *Moniteur*, which gives proof of it. If we do not have several more before Sunday this will be a poor week for pacific assurances.

The Democrats now argue that their party had no object in voting at the Vermont election, as it was sure the Republicans would carry the State. Precisely the same argument applies to the Maine election of the 14th inst.

Two of the recently arrived gang of English prize-fighters have made arrangements for a battle to come off in six weeks. The same pair of pugilists made a match to fight in England some two years ago; but the detectives got on their track and thwarted them. Have we detectives here smart enough to prevent the fight now arranged for?

The present effusion over Mr. Allen and his Water-street surroundings will do good if it can draw public attention to the great fact that there are, in our midst, thousands of men and places just as opprobrious, and induce those who have leisure and means to think of doing good on a logical and practical principle—the principle of going steadily and regularly with the necessities of these poor people, whose nature must be worked with and worked upon, rather than *pitchforked* out of them in any sensational way. Sensations are apt to be transitory, and where malaria grows in any city it is better to look to the drainage than to sprinkle the place with *eau de cologne*. The people everywhere should be supplied with cheerful and wholesome resorts, such as reading-rooms—places which would keep them in a great degree from dance-houses and whisky-slums. We will rejoice over this "brand from the burning," if you wish, but we prefer the engine which may put out the fire and keep it out.

The Democrats of Massachusetts have nominated John Q. Adams for Governor. It is the habit of the other members of this distinguished family to be successful in politics, but we fear that the present nominee is determined to adopt the habit of failing.

The invention described in yesterday's Times, and displayed on Saturday at Newark, by which a person who may happen to be buried alive, is enabled to resurrect himself from the grave, may leave some people to fancy there is actual danger of their being buried alive. There is not the slightest ground for apprehension. The evidences of death are too certain to leave any doubts concerning them. When the action of the heart has stopped—and there is no difficulty in determining the circumstance—or when the movements of the lungs are ended, there is no doubt of the extinction of vitality. Soon after death, the blood becomes coagulated in all the veins and arteries; and there is no difficulty in ascertaining the fact in case of any doubt of the actual decease. We don't say that there have not been cases in the history of the human race—in times of plague, for example—where persons have been buried before the vital spark was altogether extinct; but the stories of their suffering and misery in their coffins, and their struggles to get out, are all nonsense; for the exclusion of the atmospheric air or oxygen by the act of burial, would necessarily of itself produce insensibility and instant death. The Newark inventor, however, will doubtless make money by his revolting resurrectionary exhibitions, and by his caricaturing of the solemnities of the grave, (admission fifty cents.)

The news from Japan is very puzzling. At one time we are told the Shogoon is successful and the Mikado the reverse. Next post the story runs "the clean contrary way." In addition to this, there is a confusion in the names of the Japanese rulers. The Shogoon, in our correspondent's letter, (see last number of the Times,) is called Yokugawa Yoshisha—the same person being called recently Tokugawa Stotsbashi. It is rather a bad omen for that second, or military King, that his name should undergo such treatment. If it is as hard to settle himself as to settle his name, he must be looked on as an unlucky man, and his iron-clad will scarcely save him. He has been called Ziogoon, Saigoon, Shogoon and Tychoon, and now his two other titles are transmogrified. Of course, it is all owing to the way the Europeans take and write down the words as *pronounced*. We cannot be quite sure of our Japanese nomenclature till the arrival of the Japanese Embassy with a Yeddo dictionary or Court circular.

We print in another column this morning an interesting letter from Charles Reade, the distinguished English novelist, in reply to a charge of plagiarism made against him by a writer in a London publication. Mr. Reade, it will be seen, makes a very emphatic denial of the charge, and closes with the threat of prosecution for libel against his critic.

The recent railway disaster in Wales, which destroyed life in such a horrible manner, was one of the most natural things in the world. The engineer of the mail express, coming to a turn of about half a mile across, rushes round it blindly at the rate of forty miles an hour. At the other side is an acclivity on which all trains have a tendency to move downward. Knowing this, and not being able to see far ahead for the curve, and never troubling himself with a thought of the goods-train which had recently gone before, in the regular way, or the possibility that one of its cars might have parted on the sloping line, he still rushed ahead. He had done so often—and he did it again. That habit of rushing on railway lines is so strong that railway men laugh at the idea of caution. They should at least remember that the majority of the most deadly railway accidents come of that wild rushing round curves.

AMUSEMENTS.

Irving Hall.

The long-promised and long-deferred panorama, with dioramic effects, of the obsequies attending President Lincoln's funeral, was unfolded last evening before a good and fashionable audience. The work has been for some time in preparation, and evidently has involved an immense amount of ingenious labor. The manager states that it has cost over $50,000, which, were we a purchaser, we should regard as a high price. The panorama commences at Washington, and proceeds by short cuts to Springfield, Ill., showing on the way the various marks of respect that were so pathetically paid by the country to its murdered chief officer. As a rule, the scenes are well painted, and are life-like. In the New-York views, however, there is a distinct tendency to puffery, and an absolute indifference to topographical and historical facts. The new *Herald* building, the *Sun* building, the Loew Bridge, and other things which we could name, did not exist at the time the pageant is supposed to take place; nor had Frank Leslie moved up town to the corner of Union-square and Broadway. Indeed, unless that publisher has forgotten his own address, he is still located in Pearl-street. The audacity of the panorama is not confined to these absurd perpetrations. Well-known Broadway establishments are moved from their foundations and shifted to the opposite side of the street. It seems as though the sole intent were to exhibit the signs of a number of traders, all of whom, we trust, will come to the conclusion that it is a poor advertisement which misdirects the public as to their location. Apart from the huckstering dodge of the proprietors, there are many scenes that are positively interesting. The occasion is one that will always be borne in memory by the American nation, and we do not doubt that the present exhibition will be successful. It was received with much favor last night. There is need of a lecturer. The gentleman who officiated in this capacity knew nothing of the pictures, and talked indefinitely and profusely about himself. Rev. Chas. B. Smythe in his own pulpit is an individuality, but Rev. Chas. B. Smythe on the platform of Irving Hall, talking about everything under heaven, except what is going on, is provocative of locked-jaw. After babbling for half an hour he was properly suppressed. It is due to Mr. Smythe to say that he came utterly unprepared, but we are yet to learn that a man's ignorance of a subject is a sufficient justification for his slobbering about it indefinitely.

The dioramic portion of the entertainment is extensive, but poor. The spaces between the moving figures are too great, and the affair becomes too much drawn out. It would be unfair to speak harshly of the mechanical defects of a first representation. They will doubtlessly be remedied hereafter. The Broadway procession, if made a little more compact, will undoubtedly fascinate the younger portion of the community; and the same may be said of the "Magic Tableaux," with which the entertainment closes. They are colored stereoscopic views, and by far the best ever seen in this country.

TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Comments of the London Times on the American Treaty with China.

London, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The London *Times* to-day devotes its leading columns to a long analysis of the treaty recently concluded by the United States Government with the Emperor of China, through the Embassy now visiting America with Mr. Burlingame at its head.

The *Times* says England is more interested in China than any other Power; her commerce with that country is larger, and, since the treaty of Pekin, her relations with its Government have been more friendly; she assisted the Imperial authorities in putting down the Taeping rebellion. England is the proper Power for China to employ as a medium for revising her treaties with other nations. But this treaty with the United States, aiming to restore the old exclusive policy, has been rightly intrusted to the manipulation of foreign counselors, who advise what is impossible, the restoration of a retrograde system.

The writer then proceeds to dissect, one by one, the articles of the new treaty. He calls attention to the fact that China obtains no concession from the United States; on the other hand, the latter gain a monopoly of railway and telegraph improvements. This is, of itself, a sufficient objection to the treaty. Yet the question may be asked, is it wise for England to multiply her differences with America on such grounds as these?"

The article concludes as follows:

"We are bound to say, with conviction, that there is more underneath these negotiations than appears on their surface. They bear distinct traces of foreign inspiration. It is our belief that this mission did not originate with the Chinese Government. The idea of enlisting Mr. Burlingame as a recruit for the furthering of Chinese ends, so far from being spontaneous, emanated from a foreign brain and was suggested by the departure from China of the American Minister, which was drawing near at the time the plan was formed. No doubt the proposition was joyfully welcomed by the Ministers of the Chinese Emperor, who, having one object at heart, gave one instruction to its Ambassadors, viz.: Stop all progress. As for the rest, *carte blanche*; say and do what you please. This treaty, concocted by the Embassy on their passage from China to San Francisco, is the result now before us."

The Races for the Warwick Cup.

London, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The race for the Warwick Cup—value, 200 sovereigns, by subscription of 10 sovereigns each, with 75 added, the surplus to go to the winner, the second to receive 75 sovereigns out of the stakes, two miles and a half—took place at Warwick to-day, and was won by the Duke of Newcastle's four-year old b. c. *Julius*, by *St. Albans* out of *Julie*; Mr. Potts' four-years old ch. h. *Turtullus*, second; and Mr. Alexander's three-year old b. g. *Vortigern*, by *Lifeboat* out of *Madeline*, third. The betting before the race was 4 to 1 against *Julius*, 4 to 1 against *Turtullus*, and 20 to 1 against *Vortigern*. Three started.

Sailing of the English Cricketers for New-York.

London, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The English cricketers sailed to-day from Liverpool on the steamer *City of Baltimore*, for New-York.

In addition to the names given yesterday are those of G. Tarrant and J. Smith, of Cambridgeshire, and A. Shaw, of Nottinghampshire, which complete the list of the "Eleven."

FRANCE.

Officers of the French Army on Leave of Absence.

Paris, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The *Moniteur*, the official organ of the Government, in its last issue has an article on the state of Europe. As an indication of peace, the writer points to the significant fact, that the number of men on leave of absence from the French army, was never greater than at the present moment.

The Franco-Mexican Bonds.

Paris, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The Commission appointed to settle the claims of the holders of the Franco-Mexican bonds have decided to pay over to them thirty per cent. of their share of the grant made by the Senate and Corps Legislatif, as the first installment of the amount due them.

GERMANY.

Movements of Prince Napoleon.

Hamburg, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

Prince Napoleon, who arrived here some days ago in his yacht, sailed again last evening for Havre.

Recruiting for the Army Suspended.

Berlin, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

By orders from the War Office, recruiting for the army in Prussia has been postponed for three months.

ITALY.

Increase of Military Posts on the Papal Frontier.

Florence, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The Italian Government is increasing the number of its military posts on the frontier of the Papal States.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

A Conference to be Held Relative to the Disputed Boundary.

St. Petersburg, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

Korsakoff, the Governor of Eastern Siberia, will soon hold a conference with a representative sent specially by the Chinese Government to settle the disputed boundaries between Siberia and China.

VENEZUELA.

Porto Cabello Abandoned by Bruzual—His Troops at Coro.

Havana, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The steamship *Missouri* arrived here this morning from New-York.

Exchange on London is quoted at 14⅞@15 per cent. premium.

Later advices have been received from Puerto Cabello. The last dispatches were dated on the 14th of August. Bruzual and his forces had abandoned the city. They went to Coro on the steamers *Bolivar* and *Maparari*. Bruzual holds only Coro and Maracaibo.

More Depredations by the Indians in Colorado—Troops Sent to Intercept Them.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

A Denver dispatch of yesterday says that fifty Indians appeared on Monument Creek this morning, and drove off a hundred horses. They retreated toward Bayou Basin, followed by a small force of volunteers, sent to intercept them. A large force of Indians struck the Cache La Poudre Valley, killed one man and drove off a lot of stock. Gen. Augur's forces are now moving to intercept the Indians going north. Gen. Sherman is at Fort Sanders. He thinks they are going to Ash Hollow. Gen. Sheridan has sent an active force of Cavalry

to the head of Fleure Creek and Republican River, under Col. Forsyth. There are about 250 Colorado volunteers now in the field.

THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

Convention of the Officers of the Army of the James at Boston—A Grand Banquet.

Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

About one hundred officers of the late Army of the James assembled to-day, at Minot Hall, in this city, for the purpose of forming a fraternal organization.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. Samuel E. Green, of Boston, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

A Committee on Organization was appointed, consisting of Col. P. A. Davis, of Virginia; Gen. J. W. Turner, United States Army; Gen. H. M. Plaisted, of Maine; Gen. E. W. Smith, United States Army, and Major W. S. Furness, of Illinois.

The Committee reported a constitution and by-laws, which were adopted—the name to be "The Society of the Army of the James;" to include in its membership all officers and enlisted men of the Army of the James; to perpetuate the bonds of comradeship among its surviving members; to cherish the memory of those who have fallen, and, by every means, to cultivate and fasten a pure and patriotic devotion to the service of the country.

Gens. L. James Stewart, of New-Jersey; Michael Donohoe, of New-Hampshire, and William S. Lincoln, of Massachusetts; Col. C. B. Groves, U. S. A., and Major J. S. Gibbs, of Illinois, who were delegated to report a list of officers of the Association, reported as follows: For President, Gen. Charles Devens, Jr., of Massachusetts; Vice-Presidents, Gen. R. L. Foster, of Indiana; Gen. John W. Turner, U. S. A.; Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut; Gen. Alonzo Alden, of New-York, and Gen. Edward W. Hincks, of Massachusetts; Recording Secretary, Col. George A. Bruce, of Massachusetts; Corresponding Secretary, Col. P. A. Davis, of Virginia; Treasurer, Gen. Charles A. Carlton, of New-York; Chaplain, H. Clay Trumbull, of Connecticut.

They were unanimously elected, and Gen. Devens took the chair, receiving rapturous cheers. He responded to his reception as President in a brief and pleasant speech.

The Chaplain offered a prayer.

A Committee, consisting of Major Bell, of Massachusetts; Gen. R. T. Foster, of Indiana; Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut; Gen. Plaisted, and Gen. Alden, of New-York; Major Diller, of Pennsylvania, and Gen. Carlton, of New-York, were appointed to select a time and place for holding the next triennial meeting, and they reported the City of New-York as the place, and the third Wednesday in July, 1871, as the time, which report was adopted.

Major-Gen. Alfred H. Terry, amid much applause, accepted the appointment to deliver the triennial address on that occasion.

A recess was then declared until evening, when the banquet takes place at the St. James.

The banquet of the officers of the Army of the James, at St. James Hotel, this evening, was a fine affair, and passed off in a most pleasant manner, with speeches full of sentiment, and reminiscences of old army life.

VIRGINIA.

Riots at Hampton—Bad Whisky the Cause—The Mob Fired on by Troops—No One Killed.

Fortress Monroe, Monday, Aug. 31.

On Saturday night, at about 12 o'clock, a row occurred in a drinking saloon in Hampton, between a white man named Tibbetts and some colored men. Both parties had been drinking, and from words they soon came to blows. In ten minutes after the disturbance was first created, there were between three and four hundred blacks in the streets. Much rioting ensued, and several whites were severely handled. Bricks, stones and other missiles were thrown at people and their houses. The disorder prevailed until 3 o'clock Sunday morning, when the troops, which had been previously sent for, arrived upon the ground. Capt. Putnam, who commanded the troops, ordered the negroes to disperse, but they paid no attention to him whatever. He repeated the order, and finding that words had no effect, ordered his troops to fire upon the rioters. Whether there was any serious damage done by the volley we have not been able to ascertain, but up to this time there has been none reported. Capt. Putnam then stationed a guard in Hampton to prevent a repetition of the disgraceful scene, but fortunately everything remained quiet.

Another riot, on a smaller scale, but with quite serious results, occurred at Mill Creek, about a mile from the fort, on the road to Hampton, between four soldiers and a number of negroes. It appears, as usual, that both parties had been drinking, and as the soldiers have no love for the negroes, a free fight was indulged in. Bricks were freely used, and finally one of the negroes pulled out his revolver and shot a soldier, and his example was followed by the rest, four of them receiving wounds, but fortunately not very severe ones. The one who suffered most had three slugs put into him—one in the forehead one in the breast, and one in the groin. They have all been extracted, and the patient is out of danger. On Sunday afternoon information was received as to the whereabouts of these negroes who sported firearms so freely, and a guard was sent to arrest them. They secured three of them, but the fourth, who attempted to escape, was shot, badly wounded, and secured. He was afterward taken to the hospital, where his wound was properly cared for. The ball struck him on the outside of the right ankle, and completely shattered it. This morning the man's leg was amputated. He is doing well.

The school-ship *Portsmouth*, which put in on Saturday for mail and supplies, sailed at noon to-day on a cruise. The United States coast survey steamer *Bibb*, Capt. Platt, passed out the Capes to-day for the vicinity of Hatteras.

Accident to a New-Yorker at Stonington, Conn.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Stonington, Conn., Wednesday, Sept. 2.

D. B. Joyce, traveling agent, aged 40, residing at No. 33 Livingston-street, Brooklyn, N. Y., while hastening last night from a moving train at the steamboat wharf, at 10 o'clock, fell under the wheels of the car and had his left leg nearly severed below the knee. The leg was amputated immediately and the patient is in a hopeful condition.

Job Printers and the Manufacturers' Tax.

Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

A recent interpretation of the Revenue law by Assessors, requiring job printers to pay a tax on their productions, induced Major John H. Eastburn, a veteran job printer of this City, to inquire into the matter, and to-day he received a letter from Washington, stating that unless a job printer produces work which is sold by him, or sold by others for his account, he is not liable to a manufacturer's tax.

Vessel Ashore at Block Island.

Providence, R. I., Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The schooner *Henry Hubbard*, Capt. Manson, from Philadelphia for Boston, with 380 tons of Cumberland coal, went ashore at 10 o'clock Monday night on the south side of Block Island. She lies in a very exposed situation, and it is doubtful whether she can be got off.

Gen. Meade and Staff at Long Branch.

Long Branch, N. J., Wednesday, Sept. 2.

Major-Gen. Meade, family and staff, arrived at the Stetson House this evening, where they intend spending some time.

Gov. Fenton has engaged rooms for to-morrow and Gen. Grant is looked for the last of the week.

The Chinese Ambassadors En Route for New-York.

Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

Minister Burlingame and the Chinese Embassy left here in the morning train for New-York. They will sail on the 9th inst. for Europe.

New Tennessee Cotton.

Nashville, Tenn., Wednesday, Sept. 2.

Sperry & Corrode to-day received the first bale of Tennessee cotton. It was from Giles County. The heavy rains during the past two days, and the coolness of the weather, it is feared, will injure the cotton crop, which, in Arkansas, North Mississippi and West Tennessee, is very fine.

The Proposed Fenian Picnic at Montreal Prevented by the Police—The Governor-General's Salary.

Montreal, Canada, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The Fenian picnic, in connection with which disturbances were expected at Gilbeault's Garden to-day, was prevented by the gardens being closed and protected by the whole Police force, armed with rifles.

The ship *Wieland*, now here, is the first vessel carrying the flag of the North German Confederation which has visited the Canadian waters.

A Medical Convention is in session here.

Ottawa, Canada, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

A dispatch has been received from the Colonial Office, dated July 30, refusing the Royal assent to the bill passed by the Canadian Parliament, reducing the Governor-General's salary. The Duke of Buckingham argues that the proposed reduction would have a prejudicial effect on Canada, by reducing it to a third class among Colonial Governments; that the Governor-General is continually called upon to act on questions affecting international relations with the United States, and that the Queen's Advocates could not invite to offices men competent to fill them, when the income is not sufficient to meet the demand on their resources.

The Assize Court opened to-day at noon. Whalen's case was sent to the Grand Jury. He will be arraigned to-morrow morning, and his trial will probably be commenced on Monday next.

The Woodlawn Course.

Louisville, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The following is a summary of the two races at the Woodlawn Course to-day: The first race, for the Louisville Hotel stake for colts and fillies, three-years old, premiums $25, play or pay, two-mile heats, closed with the following, the Louisville Hotel to add $500:

Le Roy Paul's ch. f. Lessamaire Porter	1	1
Thomas Bufford's b. c. Pleasureville	2	2
A. Bufford's br. c. Rossland	3	3

Geo. Cadwalader's c. f. Emma Merrietta paid forfeit.
F. Bissick's b. c. Hazzard paid forfeit.
J. Grimstone's b. f. The Fatheringay paid forfeit.

TIME.

First mile, 1:54¼—second mile, 1:54¼.
Second Heat—First mile, 1:49½; second mile, 1:56¼.

The second race was for the United States Hotel Purse; mile heats, for all ages, $2 50. The following is the summary:

J. W. Ford's b. f., 3 years old, by Lexington, dam Anna Farris by Altop	1
Thomas' b. h. Guerilla	2
Drane and Steward's b. c. Lancer, 3 years old	3
Wall's and Ville's bk. f. Eva Douglas, 3 years old	4

Time—1:51.

The Cattle Disease—Railroad Cars Burned—Arrest.

Chicago, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

Out of sixteen hundred and twenty-eight head of cattle inspected at the Union Stock Yard last week, only seven were found to be diseased.

John B. Davidson has been arrested in New-York and brought to this city, charged with running off with $1,600 worth of goods from the store of Chas. B. Orvis, of this city, his former employer.

The work of extending the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad will be continued during the Winter. The contractor advertises at Des Moines to-day for 300 teams and 1,000 men for that purpose.

Two freight trains on the Rock Island and Peoria Railroad, collided last night near Nemoka Station, disabling the engine and several cars. The *débris* took fire and several cars were consumed.

An Extra Session of the Georgia Legislature—Troublesome Negroes.

Montgomery, Ala., Wednesday, Sept. 2.

Gov. Smith has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature in extraordinary session on the 16th inst., for the purpose of passing a Registry law.

Savannah, Ga., Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The negroes in the outskirts of this city are causing trouble. They have armed themselves, and are drilling nightly. They stop farmers on the roads leading to the city, and country folks are compelled to go in parties of ten or twelve when they come to market.

Suffolk Park Races.

Philadelphia, Penn., Wednesday, Sept. 2.

To-day was the second day of the Suffolk Park races. The first race, mile heats, was won by *Hickey*, who was second in the first, but won the second and third heats. Time—2:39½; 2:41.

For the second race only two horses were entered, and it was won by *Myron Perry* in three straight heats. Time—2:38, 2:41¼, 2:41¼.

Fire at Ripon, Wis.—Entire Block Burned.

Ripon, Wis., Wednesday, Sept. 2.

A fire in this place Sunday night burned out Delano & Coley, Defree & Eskew, L. Portugal, Duvall & Woodward and others. The loss was about $30,000. An entire block was burned.

The Tennessee Legislature.

Nashville, Tenn., Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The House to-day withdrew its assent to the Senate resolution to send a Committee to Washington to wait on President Johnson. Objection was made to one of the members appointed on the Committee.

The South Carolina Legislature.

Columbia, S. C., Wednesday, Sept. 2.

An angry discussion took place to-day in the Senate on the Discrimination bill, the colored members insisting on their right to enter hotels, &c.

Fire in Lawrence.

Lawrence, Mass., Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The carriage manufactory of John Gale, on Lowell-street, in Lawrence, Mass., was burned on Tuesday night, with its contents. The loss is $20,000.

WASHINGTON.

Washington, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

THE POST OFFICE FRAUDS.

Some time ago an indictment was found in the United States District Court at Detroit against a number of persons, now or heretofore engaged as Post Office blank contractors and agents, charging them with conspiracy to defraud the Government of large sums of money. In this indictment are mentioned the names of W. C. Redding, formerly a blank clerk at Washington for the Southern States; G. A. Tavener, late of the Sixth Auditor's office, whose business it was to pass upon accounts of those within his own jurisdiction, and Wm. Towers, Chief Clerk in the office of Superintendent of Public Printing. On Monday a Deputy Marshal for Michigan arrived here, bringing with him a copy of the indictment, and soon thereafter called upon Judge Wylie, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and stated the character of his business. Judge Wylie directed Deputy Marshal Phillips, of this District, to arrest Messrs. Redding, Tavener and Towers. The Judiciary act authorizes the arrest of such parties, the Judge having the discretion to dismiss, hold to bail, or send them on for trial. No evidence was produced to indicate the guilt of the parties above named, the indictment alone being exhibited as ground for the application for a warrant for the arrest and transfer of the accused to Michigan for trial. The parties were held to bail until yesterday evening, when Judge Wylie heard the case and discharged them, deciding, in effect, that they could not be tried in Detroit for the offence alleged in the indictment, which charges them with having formed a conspiracy in Washington to defraud the Government. In other words, they must be tried within the jurisdiction where the alleged overt act was committed.

THE CHARGES AGAINST COMMISSIONER ROLLINS.

Information received here to-day from New-York states that the warrants issued by United States Commissioner Gutman, at the instance of Solicitor Binkley, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, include one for the arrest of Commissioner Rollins. The understanding in the Internal Revenue Bureau is, he is charged with dishonest transactions in connection with Ex-Collector Smyth and others. The Commissioner regards the proceeding against him as founded altogether on false premises, inasmuch as Ex-Collector Smyth was removed on his recommendation. Haggerty's distillery was sold under his instructions. Of the remaining two persons, one was dismissed from the service as Inspector for cause, and the other denied reappointment after a trial of sixty days.

THE FORT PILLOW MASSACRE.

The following is a copy of a resolution passed by the rebel Congress at Richmond, thanking Gen. Forrest, of Tennessee, and the men of his command for their participation in the Fort Pillow massacre. It is copied from the official records, and is a Democratic indorsement of one of the leaders of the Seymour and Blair party:

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due and are hereby cordially tendered to Major-Gen. Forrest and other officers and men of his command, for their late brilliant and successful campaign in Mississippi, West Tennessee and Kentucky, a campaign which has conferred on its authors fame as enduring as the records of the struggle which they have so brilliantly illustrated.

MINISTER WASHBURN.

A telegram was received at the Department of State to-day from Minister Webb, dated Rio Janeiro, in which he says the difficulty about the United States steamer *Wasp* has been settled, and that vessel had proceeded to Assumption to bring our Ex-Minister to Paraguay, Mr. Washburn, down the Parana, in compliance with the request of the United States Government.

REVENUE MATTERS.

Commissioner Rollins has telegraphed to New-York that he will not appear either personally or by counsel in answer to the warrant issued for his arrest at the instance of Solicitor Binckley. The reason for this is understood to be the entire absence of facts on which to found the charge against him. The *Evening Star* says the President and Secretary McCulloch seem to be greatly annoyed at the proceeding, and the President sent his Private Secretary this evening to Mr. Rollins to explain that the affair was none of the President's instigation, and he regretted its occurrence. Deputy Commissioner Harland also declines to go to New-York in obedience to the warrant.

No parties here have been designated to supply the blanks required by the Internal Revenue Department under the new law, the provisions of which authorize Assessors and Collectors to obtain them from any stationer they choose. The matter of supply is thus open to competition.

Conduce G. McGrue has been appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Ohio, at Cincinnati, *vice* M. P. Gaddis, resigned.

AN HEIR TO THE GREEK THRONE.

Accounts from Greece, just received here, speak of the joy of the people in consequence of the birth of an heir to the Greek throne, such an event not having occurred for the last four centuries. This child of Queen Olga, of Greece, received on the day of his birth (the 2d of August) the names of Constantine Henry Demosthenes. The bells were rung and cannon fired. The vast square before the Royal Palace was densely filled with the enthusiastic populace. Shouts of "Long live Constantine!" were frequently uttered. The King appeared on the balcony with the Grand Duchess Alexandria, of Russia, mother to the Queen, her two sons, the Grand Dukes Alexis and Nicholas, and all the officers of the Court and the highest officials of the State. Athens was for some days the scene of great rejoicing.

The same letter from Grecian sources say the Cretan insurrection is flourishing; that the Turks are nearly worn out and discouraged, and that it will be with great difficulty that they can continue the contest, while the Christians are flushed with success and infuriated by the recent massacres to desperate deeds and enterprises.

Through the intervention, for the greater part, of Gen. Ignatieff, the Porte has been obliged to dismiss Perter Pasha, commanding in Candia, and other officials there.

NEW-ENGLAND FAIR.

Second Day—Undiminished Interest—Arrivals—Cattle and Agricultural Departments—Thief Arrested—Second Day's Racing.

From Our Special Correspondent.

New-Haven, Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1868.

The second day of this great Fair opened auspiciously, at least so far as the weather was concerned. The day was cloudy, but even the prospect of a shower was preferable to yesterday's intense heat. But the rain did not descend, and the clouds performed their sheltering task, much to the satisfaction of the Managing Committee, who, no doubt, anticipated cloudy weather when they neglected awnings over the different stands, including the reporters. Speaking of reporters, the following papers were represented yesterday: New-York *Tribune*, Times, *Express* and *Sun*; Boston *Journal*, *Herald*, *Traveler*, *Transcript*, *Advertiser*, and *Post*; Hartford *Times* and *Post*; New-Haven *Palladium*, *Journal & Courier* and *Register*; Norwich *Bulletin*, Worcester *Spy* and the Massachusetts *Ploughman*, the official organ of the Society. There is considerable complaint an account of the poor management of the Fair, but the fact is, there are many little necessities which cannot be foreseen or provided for. The reporters, in particular, but for the energy of some of their own number, would have had a hard time of it, as they were almost totally unprovided for. To-day has brought new faces in unlimited numbers. The trains are all crowded with strangers, and every hour brings fresh recruits to the great army of sight-seers. The farmers are in town from all around the neighborhood, while other States also have contributed their full quota of this sturdy class. Countrymen and their lasses, who have but seldom, if ever, been in a large town, except on some similar festive occasion, are to be seen staring with open mouths at all the wondrous sights. "Country cousins" have chosen this time for making their visit to almost unknown relatives, and "still they come." Hundreds room around the town and board at the hotels, while thousands come only for the day. The crowd of strangers is really very large, but I am no better on figures or estimates than Gov. Seymour and so will not attempt to give numbers. Col. Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, is here, also M. Jewell and Maj.-Gen. Terry; Gov. Burnside and Senator Sprague are expected to-morrow. By the way, Mrs. F. A. Kemble read to a large audience last night, and Lovell & Simmonds have brought up Leffingwell to set strangers laughing for a while. One of the most prominent features of the Fair is the number of thieves, pickpockets and gamblers it has brought to this quiet town. One noted thief was arrested yesterday, and the papers teem with notices of burglaries and admonitions to lock up at home, while "butcher, baker and candlestick maker have gone to the Fair."

This morning I devoted my time to the cattle, except during the period when I had the honor of serving as one of the judges for three-year-old colts. I trust this unexpected duty has not "puffed me up too much." Before I proceed to give some of the results of my observations in this department, let me mention that business has been almost generally suspended, and the day made a holiday by all the leading business men in town. The idea is a capital one, as the clerks will no doubt admit.

I took the cattle department, first, because this and the racing are the principal features of the Fair, and the testimony is universal that the cattle show is better than in any of the previous exhibitions.

Thomas Fitch, of New-London, has 43 head of cattle, principally Ayrshires, Alderneys and grade Alderneys. He has a fine imported Alderney bull 7 years old, 17 pure Alderneys and 15 pure Ayrshires with 10 of the crossed grade. His bull "Burnside," weighs 1,470 pounds, and is the largest of his age and breed in the country.

S. M. & D. Wells, of Wethersfield, have an Ayrshire cow, "Dolly," which gave for six months an average of twenty-four quarts of milk per diem. From March 25, 1866 to January, 1868, she gave 10,000 quarts. In June she gave 54½ quarts per day. They have 14 head of Ayrshires.

D. E. Pratt, of Brattleboro, Vt., shows 18 head including a pair of twin steers weighing 4,000 pounds.

Benj. Sumner, of Woodstock, has 14 head, principally Durhams. His bull "Rosy Duke," is a huge fellow, and one which, if met in a field, would make you echo the negro's cry of "millions for de fence."

Lieut.-Gov. Hyde, of Conn., has five different specimens of the Devon breed, all English importations. He has 16 head here.

Converse & Taylor, of Arlington, Mass., have 10 head, including the thoroughbred Jersey cow "Lady Milton," whose yield of butter for June last was 85½ pounds. O. B. King, of Watertown, has 24 head of working oxen, one pair weighing 4,650 pounds. Such are some of the principal entries in this line. There is an immense ox owned by C. Pierce, of Boston, and won by him at a raffle in 1864, weighing 6,000 pounds, and which attracted considerable attention when drawn into the grounds on a large wagon. In the "sheepy" line Burdett Loomis has 50 Cotswold's; C. N. Flower, 16 South Downs; S. I. Wright, Wexford, Vt., exhibits a fine lot of Merinos. The show of swine is small; Dr. Jewett has four, and Mr. Hinman some of the Suffolk herd. C. L. Paddock, of Meriden, has an immense Chester County boar; also V. N. Hudson of New-Manchester. The show of poultry is not very large, but some of the fowl are very curious looking and rare. Black Spanish, White Leghorn, Black Poland, Bottom Gray, Dominique, Cochin China, and many other varieties are caged on the south side of the park. The entries are principally from New-Haven.

Passing to the horses, in addition those I mentioned yesterday, W. W. Cheney exhibits the fine stud *Scythian*, the brood mare *Belle Lewis* and running mare *Kentucky Belle*. The exhibition of thoroughbred stock is very fine. To-morrow I will look into the agricultural, mechanical and floral departments, and see what there is there. There are 1,500 exhibitors here, and it requires time to see everything. The programme for to-day was as follows:

Meeting of Marshals at 8:30 A. M. Grand procession of all movable stock at 9. (This was all "both," poetically speaking, as no such thing took place.) At 10 A. M.—Class No. 27—Geldings and fillies; 3 and under 4 years. At 10:45—Class No. 29—Mares and geldings; 4 years and over. At 11:30—No. 23—Stallions; 4 years and under 5. At 1 P. M.—Dinner. 2 P. M.—No. 37—For horses that have never trotted better than 2:28, mile heats, three in five; $500 to first, $250 to second. 3 P. M.—No. 38—For running horses; $400 to first, $200 to second, mile heats, two in three, welter weights. There were four entries in Class No. 29, and about twelve in the Class of gents' driving horses, most all from New-Haven.

At about 2 o'clock the immense crowd, numbering, according to official estimate, 22,000 people and 1,800 carriages, began to move toward the grand stand and to take up positions in the neighborhood where they could get a good view of the races. The scene at this time was a very gay one, with an occasional free fight to enliven the monotony of the occasion.

The first race for horses that had never trotted better than 2:28 had three entries: Dan. Mace enters *R. Neaolls*, (*Old Put*;) J. Joslyn enters *Reliance*; C. Dickerman enters *Mack*. The judges were E. B. Strong, of Hartford, C. P. May, of Montgomery, Ala., J. E. Wilkins, of New-York. In the choice of positions, *Reliance* got the pole, with *R. Neaolls* in the centre and *Mack* outside. In the pool selling *Old Put* was the favorite, at $35, with no one betting on the field against him.

First Heat—The horses got the word at the second attempt to score. At the quarter-pole *Reliance* was first, with *R. Neaolls* close at his wheels, and *Mack* third. At the half-pole *R. Neaolls* was ahead, with *Reliance* on a bad break, and *Mack* second. At the three-quarters they were all side by side, trotting squarely and coming down the homestretch together, when *Reliance* broke into a run, being brought down just before crossing the score. *R. Neaolls* won the heat a length ahead of *Mack*, who was two lengths ahead of *Reliance*. Time—2:48 1-5.

Mack is quite well known as a five-mile horse. In the interval between the heats the band discoursed "sweet music."

Second Heat—They got the word at second attempt. At the quarter *R. Neaolls* led *Reliance* by a length. At the half, *Neaolls* still first and Mace trying to break up *Reliance* by vigorous lung practice. All three horses were close together. At three-quarter, positions unchanged. From the distance-stand it was a close race between *Mack* and *Reliance* for second place. They crossed the score *R. Neaolls* two lengths ahead of *Mack*, who was a length ahead of *Reliance*.

Third Heat—Got the word at first attempt, *Reliance* leading. At one-quarter *Mack* was ahead, *Reliance* second and *Neaolls* third. At one-half positions unchanged. At three-quarter all together, *Mack* little ahead. Coming home, Mace, who had evidently been holding his horse back, shot ahead, coming in first, *Mack* second, *Reliance* third. This last quarter was warmly contested and well trotted.

SUMMARY.

For horses that have never trotted faster than 2:28, mile heats, three in five, in harness; $500 to first, $250 to second.

D. Mace enters R. Neaolls, (Old Put)	1	1	1
C. Dickerman enters Mack	3	2	2
J. Joslyn enters Reliance	2	3	3

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	—	1:24½	2:48⅕
Second heat	38	1:23	2:45
Third heat	—	—	2:49

After a very short interval came the running race, really the most interesting during the Fair, as it proved most exciting and close. There were seven entries, and only five started. The judges were: S. D. Bruce, of New-York, (editor of *Turf, Field and Farm*,) H. G. Smith, of Goshen, and J. Breckenridge, of Bridgeport.

W. W. Cheney enters *Kentucky Belle*, (red;) Converse & Flagler enter *L'Etoille* (Magenta) and *Get Away*, (drawn;) R. B. Forbes, Jr., enters *Climax*, (pink cap, tarleton sash;) John Gordon enters *Pasic*, (blue;) W. H. Strong, enters *Egotist*, (white;) J. P. Ackerman enters *Eagle*, (drawn.)

Pasic had the inside, with *Kentucky Belle* second, *L'Etoille* third, *Climax* fourth, *Egotist* fifth. *Climax* was favorite in pools. *Belle* and *Etoille* even for two.

First Heat—After some delay caused by difficulty in starting the horses, they got a good start, and the drum said (figuratively) go. At the quarter blue was ahead, red second. At the half all were close together. At the three-quarter the driver of *Climax* called his horse, and came down all close together, *Climax* leading *Egotist* by a neck only, *Kentucky Belle* being third, *L'Etoille* fourth, and *Pasic* fifth. This heat excited great enthusiasm, and considering the disadvantages, a hard dusty track, the time, 1:52½, was very good. *Climax* was ridden by the same jockey who so nobly landed him with a broken bridle at his last match.

Second Heat—Good start, with *Magenta* way behind; *Climax* ahead at the half, with *Egotist* close at his quarter; *Magenta* third. Coming home, *Climax* won the heat and race by a length, *Egotist* second; the other three horses distanced. Time, 1:50½. The race was a fine one all through, and called forth much enthusiasm and loud applause at the close and success of the favorite.

SUMMARY.

Running race, mile heats, best two in three; $400 to first, $200 to second; five started.

F. B. Forbes, Jr., enters Climax	1	1
R. H. Strong enters Egotist	2	2
W. W. Cheney enters Kentucky Belle	3	dis.
Converse & Flagler enter L'Etoille	4	dis.
John Gordon enters Pasic	5	dis.

TIME.

	Half.	Mile.
First heat	54½	1:52½
Second heat	54½	1:50½

After this race the crowd sought to return in such manner as was practicable, the means of transit between City and Park being poor and insufficient to accommodate the crowd. So ends the second day's sport.

H. W. R.

CHICAGO.

The Presidential Campaign—Earnest and Effective Work—A Flank Movement by Gen. Grant—The "Tanners" at Work—Brilliant Prospects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chicago, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1868.

The excitement of the campaign increases, and the people are getting aroused. The State will be thoroughly canvassed, and a full vote will be polled. No State in the Union is better provided with speakers of marked ability than Illinois; and all the best of them happen, somehow or other, to be on the Republican side. The Democrats cannot begin to "match" either Logan, Palmer, Yates, Trumbull or Oglesby. Besides, we have Farnsworth, Hurlbut, Washburne, Moulton, Storrs, Cullom, Baker, and many others, who are more than equal to anything the Democracy can produce. It is not expected that Mr. Trumbull will take any part in the canvass, however, on account of the recent death of his wife; and, besides, the people do not care to hear much from him on account of his impeachment vote. He has been kindly dropped from men's minds, and one would scarcely know that there is such a man in the State.

I see that the *Evening Post* of your City sets Illinois down as doubtful. The editors cannot be very well "posted" in regard to the politics of the State, or they would never have got hold of such an idea. All the indications were never more favorable to an overwhelming Republican victory than now. All the movements of the Democrats are uncertain and feeble, and evidence a want of faith and hope in their cause. They certainly—all the intelligent ones—must look upon it as a "lost cause," even now.

Hon. Sam. Galloway, of Ohio, addressed 5,000 Republicans of the North Division, at Turner Hall, last evening. His speech was a powerful one, and contained many damaging hits upon the vulnerable sides of the Democracy. The "Old Man Eloquent" has lost none of the fire of former years. He is a good hater, and this quality has now proper objects upon which to exercise itself, in the policy and measures of the Democratic Party.

This evening the Democrats are having a meeting in Court-house-square—the principal speaker being Hon. John R. Eden, their candidate for Governor. The crowd is neither large nor very enthusiastic.

We had a specimen of the Kuklux in our city on Thursday evening, and Chicago can boast of having had the first political riot of the season. Heretofore the Irish have gone almost in solid phalanx with the Democracy. Under the lead of John P. Hodnett, who is quite an able speaker, they have this Fall made a break and formed an Irish Grant Club. On Thursday a meeting was called in the Eighth Ward, a majority of whose inhabitants are Irish Democrats, for the purpose of organizing another club. But the Democrats, by a preconcerted movement, took possession of the hall, armed with clubs and stones and some revolvers, and when the Republicans arrived they pitched into them right and left, wounding ten or fifteen seriously, and a much larger number slightly. It was a dastardly outrage; but will do good in the end, as it has aroused all classes to a sense of the danger of the rule of the element of riot and blood. There will be but few "stay-at-homes" at the coming election.

The Congressional nomination for this district is to be made on the 15th of September. As yet no candidate has been announced in opposition to Mr. Judd. There is some canvassing for members of the State Legislature, as we have quite a number who are interested in "big steals," and desire a seat in the Senate or House in order to carry them through. There is no doubt but that the seven members of the House and the Senator from this county to be elected this Fall will all be Republicans. The Senator "holding over" is a Republican, so that, on joint ballot, the nine will be all one way.

GEN. GRANT.

Gen. Grant came a flank movement on our citizens, and arrived among us unknown and unnoticed on Friday morning. He was first discovered at dinner at the Tremont by a lady, who became acquainted with him at the great Sanitary Fair. He was sitting quietly, eating green corn from the cob, like any other mortal, when a remark by the lady in question to Gen. Brayman, who was at an adjoining table, called attention to him. He immediately arose, came over and greeted Gen. Brayman, who achieved his "Brigadier" under him at the battle of Shiloh, and soon became the "centre of attraction." Gen. Grant don't seem to take kindly to parade and ostentation, but is anxious to avoid all display or appearance of self-seeking. But while I write, the people, led by the "Tanners," are assembling to do him honor, in the shape of a serenade at the residence of his brother, O. L. Grant, on Wabash-avenue. They will thus break in upon his quiet; but they will fail, as usual, to extract anything like a speech from him, save an expression of thanks.

An anecdote is told of him while at Quincy. A gentleman there, being a consummate in the art of trimming, has been able to hold an important office under different dispensations for quite a number of years. Of course he must pay his respects to the "coming man." Being anxious about his future prospects, he ventured to ask Gen. Grant, in some way, about the probability of his being able to keep his office. "I have no doubt," replied the General, "but that you will manage to keep it—under Seymour." The people of Quincy, who knew the character of the man, relished the quiet sarcasm of the reply.

The "Tanners" of this city have grown into quite a formidable organization, and bid fair to be the life of the campaign. There are nearly six thousand now on the muster rolls, and the ranks are filling up rapidly. The have their company, "line and field" officers—their commissaries and quartermasters, and our citizens are contributing funds with great liberality to meet the expenses of the organization. It is estimated that there are over one thousand Grant Clubs in the State. There is too much talk of arming with revolvers, since the occurrence of Thursday night, to suit quiet people; though if "Southern manners" are attempted to be introduced into the free States, it may become a necessity.

Robert E. Lee in Tears.

The editor of the Fredericksburg (Va.) *News*, who is sojourning at the White Sulphur Springs, speaks of Gen. Lee as follows:

"Lee, of course, is *primus inter pares*. His beautiful character, which has no parallel in history, *teres, totusque rotundus*, wins for him universal love and admiration. A delegation of his old soldiers, some armless and wounded, called on him on Saturday, and the tears rolled down the old chief's face and fell upon the floor. Ah! that tender heart, why didn't it let him burn Fredericksburg and Burnside and his army in 1862, and end the war then?"

The Recent Accident to Gen. Sherman's Daughter.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, at Cheyenne, Aug. 26, gives the following account of the accident to Gen. Sherman's daughter:

"Gens. Sherman and Augur passed up on Sunday evening to Fort Saunders, on a trip to Idaho Springs, Colorado. Gen. Sherman brought with him two of his children, a young girl of 14 or 15 years, and a son. On Monday the little girl took a horseback ride, escorted by Lieut. Male, of the Twentieth Infantry. The horse was thought unsafe, but a lady who was skilled in horsemanship had ridden him, and the party left in high spirits to explore the beautiful scenes near the Black Hills. Not long after both horses came into the fort riderless. The General, with Gens. Gibbons and Potter, being out hunting in an ambulance, were soon apprised of the circumstance, and started in pursuit of the riders. About a mile or so out they found the girl lying insensible and Lieut. Male supporting her head. The horse had run away, and the girl jumped off, striking on her head and hands. The Lieutenant dismounted to succor her as he best could. She was conveyed in the ambulance to the post, and medical aid was soon at hand. I regret to say that at 3 in the afternoon she was still insensible when my informant left, and I have no tidings since. The party came out to seek health and recreation, but we are sorry for the General that it may possibly prove the reverse of his good intentions. His uniform urbanity of manners and careful interest in all our affairs has endeared him to the army beyond measure."

Levy Upon the Rolling Stock of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 1.

Mr. J. A. Lynham, Deputy United States Marshal, returned to Richmond on Sunday from Lynchburg, whither he went to levy upon the rolling stock of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, to satisfy executions of the United States Circuit Court. Mr. Lynham was met at the office of the Railroad Company by John O. L. Goggin, Esq., Bishop Early and others, who objected to the proceeding on the ground that they held the property as trustees under three deeds of trust. Notwithstanding this objection the levy was made, but the Company was allowed the privilege of running the usual trains until further orders, it being expressly understood that none of the property levied upon should be removed. The judgments under which the levy was made were rendered in suits for coupons at the Spring Term of the Circuit Court.

The Iowa Battle Flags.

Adjt.-Gen. Baker is slowly gathering the Iowa battle flags. That of the Eighth Regiment will soon hang side by side with others in his office. In reply to the Adjutant-General's order for the flags, Gen. Geddes thus alluded to the flag:

"Your note of the 13th instant came to hand. I am glad you reminded me of the flag. I will express it to you immediately. But, after all, General, it is like parting with a dear friend whose familiar face I never expect to see again. I know there is much of selfishness in my keeping it from the recognizing gaze of my dear comrades of the 'old Eighth,' who followed it through Vicksburg, Jackson and Brandon. Yet the impulse to do so is a natural one, in view of the varied associations that will always cling to that remnant of tattered silk and the marks still visible on its ashen staff. It is, however, as dear to my old comrades as to me, and I shall send it, to be deposited where it may be safely kept, and where all can see it."

Personal.—List of Americans registered at J. W. Tucker & Co.'s, Paris, Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, for the week ending 20th of August, 1868. New-York—Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Curtis, Mrs. Beardslee, Miss Barnes, Miss Harriss, Mr. E. B. Curtis, Mr. Henry B. Barnes, Mr. W. L. Cochrane, Miss Catherine Spencer, Mr. C. S. Dunning, Mr. H. C. Sparks, Mr. Joseph Bell, Mr. George King and family, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Morton, Mr. L. P. Morton, Mr. Albert Crane, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Pepoon, Mr. Sylvester Brush and family. Philadelphia—Mrs. F. B. Budd. Boston—The Misses Daniell, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. P. Rich, Miss Susan D. Rogers. St. Louis—Mrs. J. Christy.

When the Plantation Bitters were first made known to the American people, some seven years ago, it was supposed that they were an entirely new thing, and had never before been used. So far as their general use in the United States is concerned, this may be true. It is also true that the same Bitters were made and sold in the Island of St. Thomas over forty years ago, as any old planter, merchant or sea captain doing business with the West Indies will tell you. It is distinctly within my recollection that on the return of my father, (who was a sea captain, and doing an extensive trade in the tropics,) he would invariably have these Bitters among the ship's stores, and our family sideboard was never without them. For any sickness, it matters not how severe or trifling, the decanter of these Bitters, by a different name, was always resorted to as a sovereign remedy.

Magnolia Water.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.—*Advertisement.*

When the public Press first announced that teeth were extracted without pain, it excited the wonder of the world. The first to introduce the pain-destroying agent was Dr. Colton of New-York, a name that will be remembered with gratitude by suffering humanity as long as teeth decay. The Colton Institute for extracting teeth without pain, has become one of the fixtures of New-York. There the extraction of teeth is a speciality; and that this Institution deserves, and is receiving the patronage of suffering humanity, is apparent from the fact that since its organization they have operated on thirty thousand patients without a single failure. The most timid, far and near patronize them with perfect confidence.—*Advertisement.*

A "Notice" of very great importance to dealers in "Dry Goods," "Notions," "Hosiery," &c., appears to-day in our dry goods column inside.—*Advertisement.*

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

Cincinnati, Aug. 25, 1868.

Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, and No. 10 State-st., Boston, are our agents for the East, and specially authorized to contract for advertising in the *Commercial*, at our lowest cash rates.

Eastern houses desirous of advertising in the *Commercial* are requested to contract through them.

M. HALSTEAD & CO., Proprietors *Commercial*.

P. H. B. are Synonymous with Health Strength and Vigor. The secret will be revealed by investing in a bottle of PANKNIN'S HEPATIC BITTERS, and you will not be disappointed.

For sale by Druggists generally. HEGEMAN & CO., Agents.

"Don't be Deceived."

Purchasers of Knowles' Insect Destroyer will be careful and see the *fac-simile* signature of L. Knowles, as also a Spread Eagle, the name of the article, "Knowles' American Insect Destroyer," and C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Proprietor, No. 7 6th-av., are on each red label. This article will (when used according to directions) exterminate all Bedbugs, Fleas, Ants, Moths, and every variety of Insects, from Houses, Ships, Hospitals, Prisons, &c., &c. For sale by all Druggists. Depot No. 7 6th-av.

American Waltham Watches.

The standard of excellence in their various grades, and conceded to be the best watch for the price in this market.

A complete assortment in Gold and Silver cases at very low prices by

BENEDICT BROS., Agents, Keepers of the City Time, No. 171 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st.

The Best in the World!

THE CREAM OF ALL DENTIFRICES.

Contains no acids, no gritty substance, nothing injurious. Ask for Dr. LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 11 Dey-st., New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable; instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

Rodenbough—Foster.—On Tuesday, Sept. 1, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Right Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, D. D., Bishop of New-Jersey, assisted by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, D. D., Brevet Brig.-Gen. Theo. F. Rodenbough, U. S. Army, to Elinor Frances, eldest daughter of Andrew Foster, Esq., of this City.

Hughan—West.—On Tuesday, Sept. 1, at State-st. Congregational Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. C. A. Harney, Samuel Hughan, son of Peter Hughan, Esq., Cults, Garliston, Scotland, to Maggie B. West, daughter of the late F. K. West, Esq.

DIED.

Anderson.—On Monday night, Aug. 31, Elizabeth Brodie, wife of James W. C. Anderson, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 85 Morton-st. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment.

Burrall.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 31, Stephen E. Burrall, Counselor-at-law, aged 41 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from No. 28 West 20th-st., on Thursday morning, the 3d inst., at 10½ o'clock, without further notice.

Bodeman.—On Tuesday, Sept. 1, Wm. W. Bodeman, aged 25 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Washington Engine No. 1, Clinton Hook and Ladder Company, Mount Vernon Maennerchor and the Independent Pleasure Club, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, J. H. Deverman, West Mount Vernon, on Thursday, Sept. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Clark.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 1, Arethusa, relict of Moses Clark, in her 83d year.

Funeral on Thursday at 12 o'clock noon, from her late residence, No. 444 West 23d-st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Worcester, Mass., for interment.

Cushman.—At Rahway, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 31, Mary Huddart, eldest daughter of John H. W. and Mary Cushman, and grand-daughter of D. A. Cushman, Esq., in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av., this (Thursday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Franklin.—On Saturday, Aug. 29, at her residence, East Norwich, L. I., after a short illness, Eliza Hegeman, wife of Gideon W. Franklin.

Gellatly.—In Orange, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 31, Abigail Nimmo, wife of the late John Gellatly, in her 73d year.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son, William A. Gellatly, Llewellyn Park, Orange, on Thursday, Sept. 3, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at North Orange Depot to meet train on Morris and Essex Railroad, which leaves foot Barclay-st. at 1 o'clock.

Judson.—In Providence, R. I., on Sunday, Aug. 30, William Judson, late of this City, in the 56th year of his age.

King.—At his residence, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 2, Dr. Theodore F. King, in the 63d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Mix.—On Tuesday, Sept. 1, at Cornwall, Hudson River, Tom Marvin Mix, aged 21 years, son of the late Lieut. Thomas M. Mix, U. S. N.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Grace Church, Orange, N. J., this (Thursday) afternoon, the 3d inst., at 1 o'clock.

San Francisco papers please copy.

Marshall.—At Grand Gulf, Miss., on Thursday, Aug. 27, Elizabeth S. Morris, wife of St. J. Elliott Marshall, and daughter of Richard L. Morris, M. D., of Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y.

Nolton.—On Tuesday, Sept. 1, George G. Nolton, aged 43 years.

Funeral service this day at 12½ P. M. in West Presbyterian Church, West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Palmer.—The funeral of the late John B. Palmer will take place at Providence, R. I., on Saturday, Sept. 5, at 12 o'clock.

Pell.—On Tuesday, Sept. 1, Gussie Louise, daughter of Thomas J. and Emily J. Pell, aged 1 year, 1 month and 26 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Thursday,) Sept. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, J. L. Everitt, at Ravenswood, L. I.

Pennoyer.—At Harlem, suddenly, on Tuesday, Sept. 1, Nancey Pennoyer, sister of the late Dr. Ezekel Pennoyer, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from St. Andrew's Church, corner of 4th-av. and 127th-st., on Friday, Sept. 4, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Philson.—At Houma, La., on Wednesday, Aug. 26, Elizabeth Bayard, wife of Rev. James Philson, and daughter of the late Horatio Gates Lewis, of New-York.

Stead.—At Astoria, L. I., in the faith of Jesus, on Wednesday, Sept. 2, Frances M., daughter of Rev. B. F. and Sarah Jenks Stead, aged 23 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church, on Friday next, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The boat leaves Peck-slip at 12 and 8th-st. at 12:10 P. M.

Strang.—At Haverstraw, Rockland County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at the house of her father, Marion H., daughter of David Munn, Esq., and wife of Col. E. J. Strang, U. S. A.

Funeral from the house of her father on Friday, Sept. 4, at 2 P. M.

Tillotson.—On Monday, Aug. 31, Rev. Robert B. Tillotson, in the 43d year of his age.

The funeral, with a Mass of Requiem, will take place at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, corner of 59th-st. and 9th-av., on Thursday, Sept. 3, at 10½ A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

Underhill.—On Wednesday, Sept. 2, Daniel I. Underhill, in the 36th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 17 2d-st., this (Thursday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. Also, on Friday, Sept. 4, at the residence of Arnold Fleet, at Oyster Bay, L. I., at 10 o'clock A. M.

Woods.—At Rockwood, Fulton County, N. Y., on Monday evening, Aug. 31, Dwight C., infant son of James M. and Rachel Woods.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 128 Adams-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. SHERMAN VS. THE RADICAL Scalpel Trick for the Punishment of Man! This subject, so interesting to every ruptured person, may be found on the fifth page of to-day's *Herald*. Every one should read it for its useful information. It interests every parent.

AWAY WITH BAD SMELLS.—PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT, the best and cheapest deodorizer, meets all the chief recommendations of the Metropolitan Board of Health. First premium awarded by American Institute 1867. Agency, No. 24 Dey-st.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11.25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 CENTS.—BLACK brown, instantaneous, natural; best in use; quantity equals dollar sizes. Depot No. 266 Broadway. Sold by all druggists.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

MISCELLANEOUS.

780 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation. Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first class in every respect, before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued upon it.

Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor, and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

WHOLE LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1869.

The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road: also United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built, for which it takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, &c.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its way or local business only, during the year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

which, after paying all expenses, was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

upon such a property, costing nearly three times their amount,

ARE ENTIRELY SECURE.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1,000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July at the Company's office in the City of New-York, at the rate of 6 per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 102, and at the present rate of gold they pay a liberal income on their cost.

A very important consideration in determining the value of these bonds is the length of time they have to run.

It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years, the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which, in 1857, were bought in at from 20 to 23 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action.

The Company believe that their bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 20 NASSAU-ST.,

AND BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st.,

And by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction, and the value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

Sept. 1, 1868.

CRESYLIC SOAPS FOR THE TOILET.—(Patented.)—The beneficial effects experienced from the use of CARBOLIC and CRESYLIC ACID SOAPS have caused the undersigned to introduce them in a form suitable for the toilet. These acids are well known for their disinfecting and antiseptic properties, and as compounded in these Soaps render their use pleasant and refreshing. They are useful for all irritations of the skin, on sores or wounds, in sick rooms, surgeries, hospitals, &c. JAS. BUCHAN & CO., 190 Elizabeth-st.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS, FROM $20 to $40 for in or out-door use. Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands, any child of 5 years can push a grown person about. Invalids' Carriages to order. State your case and send stamp for circular. STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST ISSUED.

THE ALBERT N'YANZA. Great Basin of the Nile, and Explorations of the Nile Sources. By Sir Samuel W. Baker, M. A., F. R. G. S. With map, illustrations and portrait. New Edition. In one Crown 8vo. volume. Fine cloth. $3.

THE DISOWNED. A Novel. By Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart. The Globe Edition. 16mo. With Frontispiece. Tinted paper. Fine cloth. $1 50.

For sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price, by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "WHO BREAKS PAYS."
A PSYCHE OF TO-DAY.
Cloth, $1 25. Copies by mail, postpaid, on receipt of the price.
LEYPOLDT & HOLT, No. 451 Broome-st., New-York.

HURD & HOUGHTON,
NEW-YORK,
RIVERSIDE PRESS: CAMBRIDGE,
Will publish, Sept. 5:

1. REMINISCENCES OF EUROPEAN TRAVEL. By Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL.D., Preacher to Harvard University, and Plummer Professor of Christian Morals. In one volume, 16mo. Price, $1 50.

*** This book is not a guide-book, nor a scrap-book, nor a philosophical treatise, but just the pleasant reminiscences of a traveler who was sure to bring back what was worth remembering. He traveled on the highway, and the thousands of Americans who have made the customary tour will find that this book will quicken their recollection in the most agreeable fashion. In its pages they can live over again their old experience.

2. FIOR D'ALIZA. By Alphonse de Lamartine. Translated from the French by George Perry. In one volume, 16mo. Uniform with the Riverside Classics. Price, $1 25.

*** Lamartine found the incidents of this charming story in a little nook in the mountains of Lucca, in Italy. It is a romantic story of peasant life, and told in his graceful manner it becomes a prose idyl, which leads the reader on without weariness to the end.

3. THE VAGABONDS. By J. T. Trowbridge. With illustrations by F. O. C. Darley. A new edition. One volume, quarto. Price, in cloth, gilt, $2 25.

SEPT. 19:

4. THE TRAGEDIAN; An Essay on the Histrionic Genius of Junius Brutus Booth. By Thomas R. Gould. With a photograph from Mr. Gould's bust of Booth. In one volume, 16mo.

5. THE INSTRUMENT OF ASSOCIATION. A Manual of Currency. By George A. Potter. In one volume, 12mo.

6. LIFE BELOW. In Seven Poems. One volume, 16mo.

LATELY PUBLISHED.

7. LIFE IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC IN THE DAYS OF THE TYRANTS. In one volume, crown 8vo, cloth, $2.

*** The author, D. F. Sarmiento, has just been elected President of the Republic.

8. LIFE, LETTERS AND POSTHUMOUS WORKS OF FREDRIKA BREMER. In one volume, crown 8vo, cloth, $2.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "WHO BREAKS PAYS."
A PSYCHE OF TO-DAY.
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NEW WORK ON CRIMINAL ABORTION.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
NO. 110 WASHINGTON-ST., BOSTON,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

CRIMINAL ABORTION; Considered in its Social, Medical and Legal Aspects. By Prof. Horatio R. Storer, M. D., and Franklin F. Heard, Esq. 8vo, Cloth, $2 25; Law Sheep, $2 50.

ALSO,
NEW EDITION OF
ANGELL'S HIGHWAYS.

A Treatise on the Law of Highways. By Joseph K. Angell and Thomas Durfee, Esqs. Second Edition, with notes and references to the later cases by George F. Choate, Esq. 8vo, Law Sheep, $6.

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A PSYCHE OF TO-DAY.
Cloth, $1 25. Copies by mail, postpaid, on receipt of the price.
LEYPOLDT & HOLT, No. 451 Broome-st., New-York.

PARSONS ON MARINE INSURANCE AND GENERAL AVERAGE.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 110 Washington-st., Boston,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF MARINE INSURANCE AND GENERAL AVERAGE. By Hon. Theophilus Parsons, LL.D., Dane Professor of Law in Harvard University.
2 vols., 8vo. Law Sheep. $15.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. Pembroke Fetridge, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. Pembroke Fetridge, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

POLITICAL.

SIXTH WARD—BROOKLYN.
GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB.

There will be a grand rally of the friends of Grant and Colfax, and of the Republican State ticket, at LATIMER HALL, COURT-ST., On the evening of THURSDAY, Sept. 3, At 8 o'clock.

T. D. ADAMS, Esq., and Dr. DAVID BELL, of New-York, and others will address the meeting. There will also be the best of music and singing by one of the best Glee Clubs in the State. Front seats for ladies.

HUGH ALLEN, President.
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FINANCIAL.

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FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
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SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

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We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
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We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

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For sale, on favorable terms, $100,000 Seven ₩ cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND. These Bonds are for only fifty ₩ cent. of the cost of the Road, which is equipped in every way first class, and running from South 8th-st., Williamsburg, to Islip.

The road is now doing a good business, and the receipts are much larger than the most sanguine anticipated.

For further particulars inquire of
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THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Office, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st.; organized under special charter from the State of New-York.
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The Chinese Government having (through Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 800 miles at once between the following ports, viz.:

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macao	60,000
Hong-Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wau-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Choan	1,200,000
Shanghae	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, beside which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company propose erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population FOUR HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN MILLIONS; and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically and evangelically.

Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2 50 each, commencing Dec. 1, 1868, on application to Messrs. BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.
THE NATIONAL BANK COMMONWEALTH, New-York.
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Messrs. J. L. BROWNELL & CO., New-York.
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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C.
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W. R. HIGBY, Esq., Pequonnock National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
H. H. ORMSBEE, Manufacturers' Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
W. H. MORSE, American Express Company, Schenectady, N. Y.
And at the office of the Company,
Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.

Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.
Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.

This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
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Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.

CONSOLIDATED SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS, due 1st November, 1900; SEVEN per cent. interest payable 1st May and 1st November at the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

The undersigned is authorized to offer for sale a few of the above described bonds.
R. G. ROLSTON, President,
No. 26 Exchange-place.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above-described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $25,000.
S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S GREEN BAY EXTENSION BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $3,000.
S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1868.

THE COUPONS DUE SEPT. 1 FROM the Income Bonds of the Columbus and Indiana Central Railway Company will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, upon presentation at the St. Nicholas Bank.
B. E. SMITH, President.

FOR SALE—CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND bonds, insurance and bank stocks, and a large variety of other securities paying good dividends at low rates for investments, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF Peoria, Ill., due Sept. 1, payable in New-York, will be paid on and after that date at our office.
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
Aug. 28, 1868. No. 51 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO
BANKERS, PHILA. & N. YORK
No. 3 Nassau-street, N. Y.,

Dealers in U. S. Bonds and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges. Receive accounts of Banks and Bankers on liberal terms. Issue Drafts on London, Frankfort, &c.; also, Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit, available through Europe, on
JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.

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NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
WILL REMOVE IN A FEW DAYS TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	113¼	..	5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. & July	108⅜	108⅝
Coupon, 1881	114½	114⅞	5-20 Coupon, '67	108¾	108⅞
5-20 Reg., '62	108⅜	108⅝	5-20 Coupon, '68	108⅜	108⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	113⅝	114⅛	10-40 Registered	104	..
5-20 Coupon, '64	109⅝	109⅞	10-40 Coupon	105¼	105⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	111⅛	111⅜	Gold	144⅜	144½

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
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BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
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UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

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BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
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Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances of Currency or Coin.

Persons keeping accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice, the same as with City Banks.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

FOR SALE.

ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS, DUE 1887, INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, BEING A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR, AND PAYING A LARGE RATE OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENT. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of this Company on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. on that day. The transfer books, closed this day, will be opened on the 14th day of October, 1868.
By order. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

QUEENS COUNTY INTEREST—THE INterest due Sept. 1 on the bonds of Queens County, also any bonds maturing at that date, will be paid at the Atlantic National Bank of Brooklyn, or by the Treasurer at his office in the village of Flushing.
CHARLES A. ROE, County Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage at 7 per cent. for three or five years, on New-York and Brooklyn property, in sums over $3,000.
CALLENDER, LAURENCE & CO., No. 30 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company will pay the dividend declared July 8, 1868, at its office in New-York, on and after the 1st of September. A special form of order will be required to comply with the resolution, copies of which can be had at the office in New-York.
W. F. COOLBAUGH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 241 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1868.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent on the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on and after Sept. 5, 1868.

The transfer books will be closed from this date to Sept. 16, 1868. By order,
E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—SUSAN F. RYERS AND DAVID R. RYERS, her husband, plaintiffs, against SARAH WANDEL, widow of Daniel Wandel, deceased; Sarah Ann Wandel, Stephen M. Wandel, Sarah Ellen Theall and Horace Theall, her husband; Olivia B. Wandel and Peter S. Wandel, her husband; Daniel Wandel and Jane E. Wandel, his wife; Alfred Wandel and Elese Wandel, his wife, and Margaret Garretson, defendants.—Summons—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at Richmond, in the town of Southfield, in said county, on the 25th day of July, 1868, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the village of Port Richmond, Richmond County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 25, 1868.
A. DE GROOT,
jy30-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorney.

PERSONAL.

S. A. B. WROTE TO YOU AUG. 22. DID you receive the letter? H.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
NOS. 48, 50 AND 52 EAST 24TH-ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Fourteenth year. Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Pupils prepared for West Point, Naval Academy, college and business. Complete instruction in English studies, German, Spanish and French, which is the language of the school at large. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. See prospectus for all details and names of pupils, over two hundred.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES;
NO. 149 MADISON-AV., COR. 32D-ST., NEW-YORK.
MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open Sept. 21. Thorough instruction in English and French. Mr. and Mrs. C. are French, have taught thirteen years in this country, and wish to establish a *substantial*, not a fashionable, school. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway; Christern's, 863 Broadway, and at the school.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE,
NOS. 55, 57, 59 AND 61 WEST 32D-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.,
Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.
Modern languages, Classics, Mathematics, pure and mixed, &c., &c. A limited number of young gentlemen admitted in the family of the Principal. For circulars address Prof. A. BERNARD, No. 225 West 23d-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.
Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.
Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MRS. GRUGAN,
Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bigh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.
Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.
MISS C. E. FERRIS
will open a school for young ladies at No. 302 West 34th-st., on Sept. 15. Applications may be made at No. 108 East 12th-st. Circulars at Bedford's drug-store, No. 769 6th-av., and at A. D. F. Randolph's, 9th-st. and Broadway.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE.
One of the oldest Female Seminaries in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, Pittsfield, Mass.

MISS OLSSEN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 278 4TH-AV.,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. $225 a year. A remarkably healthy location. A home for boys, as well as a school for thorough drilling in all those branches necessary for business or college. An interview is solicited with parents or guardians having sons or wards to educate. The Principal will be in New-York City on Sept. 3 and 4. Circulars sent by leaving address at Box No. 157 *Times* Office.
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to
JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, 37 West 33d-st.—E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Day and boarding pupils; modern languages, classical, scientific, commercial and primary departments; preparation to College, West Point, Navy and Mining schools. Reopening on Sept. 15.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE—No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Civil and mechanical engineering, full courses, including field practice and office work. Degrees [B. S.] and [C. E.] are conferred. Preparatory courses given. Individual instruction in all branches. Students received at any time. Fall term begins Sept. 1. For catalogues, address JOSEPH G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 101 (old No. 69) West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.—Rev. HENRY B CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector (successor to GEO. P. QUACKENBOS, LL. D.) The forty-ninth annual session commences on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1868. Boys fitted for college or for business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.; Carter & Bros., No. 530 Broadway, and at the School.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN FRENCH.—Prof. MARC CHENEVIERE, Principal of Marc Cheneviere French Day School for young ladies, No. 271 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., is ready to receive as boarders in his family a few young ladies who would have the privilege of taking the lessons of the school and living among persons speaking French constantly.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEW-Haven, Conn.; limited to ten pupils. Fall term will begin Sept. 15; JOHN E. LOVELL, Principal. Testimonials from Rev. Dr. Buddington, Rev. Dr. Bacon, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Prof. Silliman, Prof. Dana, Gov. English, Bishop Williams and others. Send for circular.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Gentlemen can secure private rooms, day or evening.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars can be obtained at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, and Miss W. can be seen at her residence after Sept. 15.

MISS REYNS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 238 East 13th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. English, French and German in the regular course. Special attention to music and needlework. Miss Reyns will be at home from the 7th inst., except on Saturdays.

MISS WALSH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH School for young ladies, No. 32 East 28th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Four young ladies received as members of the family circle, in which French and Italian are spoken.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will reopen WED., Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of J. Bates, 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

MOUNTAIN VIEW ACADEMY, AT HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1½ miles south of West Point; a pleasant home, with thorough instruction for a limited number of boys; reopens Sept. 14. G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

HAUTE RIVER, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A French and English Family School will reopen Sept. 28, 1868. Superior advantages for older pupils to pursue a special course; also, for drawing and painting.
CAROLINE W. HORTON, Principal.

N. W. STARR'S COMMERCIAL AND Collegiate Institute, (recently of Yonkers, N. Y.) New-Canaan, Conn., reopens Sept. 1. Direct communication with New-York by rail—distance forty-two miles.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL.—NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her French and English Day-school for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE, FOR TEN BOYS, (Business or College,) Passaic, N. J. For testimonials and reference from Messrs. Robert Bonner, A. R. Wetmore, F. A. Conkling and others, address Rev. JOHN KERSHAW, Principal.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School for young ladies, Sept. 24, at No. 106 East 38th-st. Miss PERINE will be at home from Sept. 8.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHES will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

A LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE IN teaching desires pupils, to instruct at their homes, in English, Latin and French. Best of reference given. Address TEACHER, 139 East 39th-st., for one week.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR FIFTEEN boys in suburbs of Hartford, Conn. Terms, $350. Apply to Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., office New-York *Observer*, or to Principals, L. & J. BIRD.

MISS E. NICOLAY'S GERMAN, FRENCH and English School will reopen Sept. 22, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Miss NICOLAY will be in town from Sept. 8, at No. 16 West 28th-st.

MME. HERITAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 236 West 24th-st., will reopen on Sept. 7. Boys admitted at the school until 10 years of age.

COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER, No. 49 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.—Studies will be resumed in this institution on MONDAY, Sept. 7, 1868.

MISS BALLOWS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MAPLE HALL—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 16 at No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding School for Young Ladies, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N.Y., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT NO. 186 Henry-st., Brooklyn; Fall term begins Sept. 16. Address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

INSTRUCTION.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, WITH WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15.
BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.,
Will reopen Sept. 7.
The circular of the school will be found in the advertising columns of *Harper's Monthly* for September.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 Broadway, New-York;
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn,
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.
Instruction also in the modern languages.
Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Villanova, and at the Conservatory.

LESPINASSE'S
FORT WASHINGTON BOARDING SCHOOL,
170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road.
French the language of the school. Graduating courses for modern languages, mathematics and commercial studies. Nine resident teachers, viz.: Two English, one Spanish, one German, one mathematical and one classical teacher and three French. Circulars No. 183 Broadway, Milhau's drug-store; No. 701, Schirmer's; No. 913, Leroy's drug-store. Reopens Sept. 15.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education.
For circulars, address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 2 West 43d-st., will open Sept. 21. Mrs. WHITE will be at home Sept. 7, until which time address No. 1 Irving-place. References—Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Davis, S. C.; Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, N. Y.; Prof. Henry, Smithsonian Institute, Washington; Prof. Bartlett, West Point Military Academy, and others as per circular.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"
Founded 1855, has unrivaled facilities for aiding all who seek good teachers, and for representing teachers wanting positions. See circulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
Nos. 367, 369, 371 West 23d-st.
A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for both sexes, With GYMNASIUM, DANCING HALL and KINDERGARTEN, reopens TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.
H. GERCKE, R. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MISS HAVENS
Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.
DEAR BOYS:
TROUBLE BEGINS SEPT. 15.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

HACKENSACK INSTITUTE.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Location of unequaled beauty; will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. For further information address J. MORGAN, Principal, Hackensack, N. J.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall term will commence Sept. 17. Charges reduced to $360 per annum for board and English tuition. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Delaware County, Penn.—The Seventh Annual Session of this Academy commences THURSDAY, Sept. 3. The buildings are new and complete in all their appointments. The Department of Mathematics and Civil Engineering is conducted by a West Point graduate of high scientific attainments; the Classical and English Departments by competent and experienced Professors and Instructors. Careful attention is given to the moral and religious culture of Cadets. Circulars may be obtained of the following gentlemen, patrons of the Academy in New-York: Messrs. Thomas Rutter, Chas. H. Rogers, Jno. P. Pattison, Col. Abraham Van Buren, or of Col. THEODORE HYATT, Pres. Penn. Military Academy, Chester, Penn.

PROF. I. S. DAVISON DEVOTES HIMSELF to the education of a few youth of both sexes. Term begins Sept. 14, at his residence, No. 59 Hunter-st., corner Gates-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., where circulars may now be obtained. Four Misses will be received into the family, sharing all advantages with his son and daughters. Private tuition during the Summer. Refers to Drs. T. L. Cuyler, J. E. Rockwell, J. T. Duryea, M. S. Hutton, Messrs. David M. Stone, Curtis L. North and Cyrus W. Field.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

GREENWICH, CONN.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. Number of pupils received in the family limited to six. For circulars or admission of pupils address the Principal, Miss C. MERLE, Greenwich, Conn.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and Day School, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. The class for boys under twelve connected with this school will reopen same date at No. 68 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Scribner's and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY.—BOYS THORoughly prepared for college and business; instruction given in all English branches, modern languages, mathematics and music. Apply for circulars to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 23. The members of this institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—This institution offers superior advantages. Number limited to 25. A few vacancies to fill. Send for a catalogue.
T. H. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 44 West 46th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22. French by Mme. Gibert. Circulars at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention. Miss Howland will be in town from Sept. 10.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Reopens Sept. 9. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AT ENGLEwood, N. J.—An English and French School for young ladies. The Fall term will commence on Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to eight. For information address Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NO. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.—Fall Term will commence Sept. 16. Communications may be addressed to either of the Principals, MISS CLARA C. HARRISON or MISS MARY A. RANNEY.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES.—Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MME. CLEMENT'S FRENCH AND English Protestant School for young ladies, Germantown, Penn.—The next session will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars apply to the Principal.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—MR. LEGGETT'S Classical French and English School will be reopened Sept. 21. Circulars may be obtained in the store, or of the Principal, No. 224 East 10th-st.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY, 1,533 Fulton-st., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. This boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 16. Place unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.
S. T. FROST, A. M.,
Principal and Proprietor.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

AARON ROND'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English school will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 1,267 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 24th of September.

CLAREMONT HOME INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Bergen, N. J.—Opens Sept. 10.
Rev. S. H. BATTIN, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—BOYS, 644 6th-av., near 36th-st.; Girls, 66 W. 36th-st.; [illegible] Miss E. M. COE, Principal. [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 14.
Principals—Rev. G. W. BACON, M. D. LL. B., RICHARD S. BACON, M. D. LL. B. Assisted by a full corps of competent teachers. Instruction in all branches and no extra charges. Circulars at the school.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 14—Thirteenth year.
Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired. Attendance 130.
This year's patrons of from 3 to 12 years' standing:

H. M. Alexander,	Geo. E. Hawes,	Dan. L. Schanck,
A. M. Allerton,	Josh. J. Henry,	Robert Schell,
John Auchincloss,	Clement Jewett,	Henry Shaw,
John S. Boyd,	Calvin E. Knox,	John Sherwood,
Josiah H. Burton,	Charles Lamson,	Cyrus A. Smith,
Nath W. Chater,	L. Lockwood,	Gilbert M. Speir,
Jos. M. Cooper,	Theo. McNamee,	Ferdinand Stagg,
Kenny Couillard,	Dr. T. M. Markoe,	Geo. P. Trigg,
Henry Day,	Henry Meyer,	A. S. Underhill,
Wm. A. Hadden,	Wm. Morrison,	H. C. Van Vorst,
Oliver Harriman,	James L. Phipps,	Ralph Wells.

THE YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEW-YORK CITY,
Fits for Harvard, Dartmouth, Brown, Amherst, Wesleyan, Columbia or Princeton, but especially for YALE. Opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, at the Yale School Rooms, new Gilsey Building, No. 1,193 Broadway, corner of 28th-st. Principal, HENRY M. COLTON, M. A., with credentials from Yale College, and ample City references.
For circular, information or interview, address at "Coleman House." Interviews, 8 to 9 A. M; 7 to 8 P. M.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
The Fall and Winter term of PACKARD'S ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL will be commenced on
MONDAY, SEPT. 14,
at his splendid apartments, in the Mortimer Building, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. This institution is new in design and scope, and is intended to supply a want long felt in the community for the practical education of boys and young men in the rudimental of English branches. The object system, under a thoroughly trained and experienced teacher, will be adopted. Boys of 10 years old and upward admitted. Terms reasonable. Call at rooms or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,
No. 13 East 49th-st.,
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY.
Location unequaled for healthfulness and beauty. Ten able and experienced resident Professors. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. For circulars address E. CLEVELAND, A. M., Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J.

IDLEWILD.
HOME OF THE LATE N. P. WILLIS.
French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen, Sept. 23. Address Miss M. LAMMOND, Principal, Moodna Post Office.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
Mr. TYNG'S School, at No. 907 Broadway, for the careful training of a few lads in the elements of English, French and classical study, reopens in September.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $330 per year.
The year will begin Sept. 15. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

IRVINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, IRvington, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York—a French, English, classical and commercial school for boys—will reopen on the 15th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches, including book-keeping. The French is the language of the school. The German and Spanish are taught daily and practically. For circulars, address A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 2½ hours' ride from New-York, and 1½ from Philadelphia. The very best educational advantages furnished, in connection with a pleasant home. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. Fall term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON, FOR FOUR years classical tutor in Columbia College, will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st., the Select English Classical and Mathematical School for Boys, lately under the charge of Mr. R. P. Jenks. Numbers limited. For circulars apply at the school or at Randolph's, Sheldon's, Lockwood's or Hastie's bookstores.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—AN ENGlish, classical and mathematical school for boys, corner of 6th-av. and 39th-st. The next session commences MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars sent on request, or may be obtained at the Principal's residence, No. 115 West 38th-st.
JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 9. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The eighteenth year of this Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars, apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York.
CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen the Fall term Sept. 23. For circulars, &c., address the principals at Hanover, N. H., till Sept. 12.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, LITCHfield County, Conn. A family school for boys. For information call at A. S. BARNES & CO., Nos. 111 and 113 William-st., New-York, or address as above.
Rev. A. N. LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

ST. MARY'S CONVENT, HOCHELAGA, Montreal. Term begins Sept. 7. French the language of the institution. Musical Professors among the best in America. Parlor boarders received. For circulars apply to WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J.—Wm. Williams, Principal; will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Pupils prepared for college and civil engineering.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

LINWOOD INSTITUTE, ON THE PALISADES, at Coytesville, Bergen County, N. J., a first-class family boarding-school for boys and girls. Apply to WILLIAM TRAVIS, Principal, Fort Lee Post Office, N. J.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 1; number limited to fifteen. For circulars apply to Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 23. Letters directed to Mme. L. B. PREVOST, Box No. 1,338, New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL, for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

N. Y. UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, east of Washington-sq.—Opens Sept. 7; pupils fitted for college, business, West Point; a primary is attached. Circulars at University, Room 9, or 112 7th-st.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS, at Lakeville, Litchfield County, Conn. Send to Rev. GEORGE B. HOWELL, Principal, for circular.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING School for Boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 7. J. YOUNG, Principal.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies No. 49 West 42d-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 14.

UNION HALL—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 14.

THE MISS MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D

MOTHER—HOME—CULTURE—FOR LITtle Children. Reference, Mr. CONANT, 508 Broad'y.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Eleventh Annual Term of this Institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, and will continue until May 19, 1869. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues and other information may be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by letter addressed at the same place to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—The next annual session will commence on the 1st of October, 1868. Application may be made for all further information, to the subscriber personally, or by letter, at University Building, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY,
Dean of the Law Faculty.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 466 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY J. OVERMANN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
SEPT. 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB SEEBACHER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
SEPT. 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estates of WILLIAM W. BURNHAM, of the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New York.
SEPT. 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 24th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ADOLPH REISS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
SEPT. 3, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD D. BAILEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward D. Bailey, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of August, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au20-law3wTh

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH H. TITUS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Joseph H. Titus, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of September, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of August, 1868.
au20-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN S. VAN WINKLE and EDWARD H. VAN WINKLE, Jr., Bankrupts.—No. 1,455.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John S. Van Winkle and Edward H. Van Winkle, Jr., in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of August, 1868.
au20-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE A. ADAMS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George A. Adams, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York on the 18th day of August, 1868.
au20-law3wTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT McCORD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Robert McCord, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of August, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au20-law3wTh

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD H. BRANCH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Edward H. Branch, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of August, 1868.
au27-law3wTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULES CRUCY and ADRIEN CRUCY, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Jules Crucy and Adrien Crucy, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of September, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
s3-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. KIMBALL, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John H. Kimball, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of August, 1868.
au27-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES GOULD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James Gould, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of August, 1868.
au20-law3wTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of KENYON G. VIELE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Kenyon G. Viele, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of October, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of September, 1868.
s3-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ANANIAS M. CAMERON, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Ananias M. Cameron, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of August, 1868.
s3-law3wTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,437.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BODENHAMER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Bodenhamer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of August, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au20-law3wTh No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. ELLERY, Jr., bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William A. Ellery, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of October, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of September, 1868.
s3-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.: At Newark, the 1st day of September, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY L. RUSSELL, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
s3-law3wTh* No. 291 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of LOUIS ENGELHORN and FERDINAND A. MARSILY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Louis Engelhorn and Ferdinand A. Marsily, both of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and of the estate and effects of each of them, who were, on the 5th day of September last past, duly adjudged bankrupts, and each of them was adjudged a bankrupt, upon their own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 2d day of September, A. D. 1868.
JOHN TODD, Assignee,
s3-law3wTh* No. 202 Broadway, City of New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of MICHAEL R. CURRAN, a bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 1st day of September, A. D. 1868.
s3-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of WILLIAM FOWLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 21st August, 1868.
au27-law3wTh* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL H. SULLIVAN a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Michael H. Sullivan, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who carried on business for more than six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was on the 20th day of June, A.D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 25th day of August, A. D., 1868. BENJAMIN P. TODD, Assignee,
au27-law3wTh* No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK A. DREYER, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of the estate and effects of Frederick A. Dreyer, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition, at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 26th day of August, A. D. 1868.
ABIATHAR B. MILLARD,
JOHN TODD,
Assignees, No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.
s3-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY C. PARKE, bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Henry C. Parke, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 25th day of August, A. D. 1868.
BENJAMIN P. TODD, Assignee,
au27-law3wTh* No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Northern District of New-York. —In bankruptcy.—No. 1,154.—In the matter of HENRY MARTIN, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Henry Martin, of the Town of Nunda, in the County of Livingston and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Utica, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1868.
JOHN R. TIMAN, Assignee, &c.,
au20-law3wTh Tibbitts' Block, Utica, N. Y.

NO. 1,398.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of GEORGE CHAPMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register. —Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 31st day of July, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George Chapman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au20-law3wTh No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 1,464.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDGAR T. FANNING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edgar T. Fanning, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. —Dated at New-York, the 5th day of August, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
au20-law3wTh

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of LEVY BERNSTEIN, of the City of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
s3-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—LADIES—NATIVE French, German and French, French and music, and several for object teaching. Apply at the National Teachers' Institute, No. 737 Broadway. All wanting teachers, ladies or gentlemen, can obtain the best talent.
RICE & ANDREWS, No. 737 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching, familiar with the modern languages through a residence abroad, desires an engagement in a family or school. Address M. C., Brooklyn Post Office, N. Y.

A VISITING GOVERNESS WILL TEACH two hours a day for her board; would like use of piano; or as resident governess with moderate salary. Address TEACHER, Bedford Station, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION in a school as teacher of small children, or as companion to a lady; a good home more an object than salary. Address C. H., Station G.

A YOUNG LADY OF SOME YEARS' experience, desires a position to teach the English branches, in a boarding or day school; good reference. Address TEACHER, Hoboken, N. J.

A LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE DESIRES a situation to teach music and German or the higher English branches. Address Miss S. G., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

A LADY WISHES TO VISIT A SCHOOL or family to teach music, French or English; highest references. Address TEACHER, Box No. 1,082 Post Office.

MALVINA AMIEL, TEACHER IN PIANO and singing. System Galin, Cheve de Paris, the most easy. Nos. 65 or 338 East 6th-st.

A FRENCH YOUNG GENTLEMAN WOULD like to give French lessons at the pupils' residence. Address F, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS WANTED—MALES.—PENmanship salary $60 a month. Rudimentary English $50 a month. Address PRINCIPAL, Station D.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL TEACHING wanted by a clergyman. Address EPISCOPALIAN, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RESIDENT FRENCH LADY teacher. Address SCHOOL, Station G.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, whatnots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 49 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, head-stones; latest designs at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country. Get price list.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

PRINTING.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY AND Job Printing at moderate prices. Orders solicited by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES,
STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, No. 93 Fulton-st.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

SHIPPING.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.
Between New-York and Bremen,
Via Cowes and Havre,
comprising the elegant first-class steamships
ARAGO, FULTON, ARIEL,
CIRCASSIAN, NORTHERN LIGHT.
The splendid and popular steamship
ARAGO,
Capt. W. G. BROWN,
will leave Pier No. 46 North River on
SATURDAY, Sept. 5.
Rates of passage in gold—First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. To Havre or London—$95, $65, $27 50.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 103 Pearl-st. and No. 49 Broadway, Room No. 22.
The well-known reputation of the ARAGO for safety and comfort, her unsurpassed accommodations, and the greatly reduced rates of passage, render her a desirable ship for those who wish to visit Europe or the Continent.
Apply for tickets and secure state-rooms at the passage office of the line, No. 49 Broadway, Room No. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax).TUESDAY, Sept. 8
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY, Sept. 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMERS, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.
The steamship CITY OF PARIS will sail at 8 A. M. on SATURDAY, Sept. 5. Passengers will require to be on board one hour before sailing.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY Sept. 23
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7
Quiet cabin passage.....$130
Second cabin passage.....90
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage.....145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
A. G. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Sept. 5
NAPOLEON III.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
St. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 10
VILLE DE PARIS.....NORMONT.....SATURDAY, Oct. 17
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $80.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
Less steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Additional attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomfort of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE FOR BREST
Sails Saturday, will leave pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 8 o'clock.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 7 o'clock.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN viz:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA, COLORADO,
With other first-class steamers building.
COLORADO.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14
Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Fulton-st.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $35, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY.
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
IOWA.....Sept. 5|BRITANNIA.....Sept. 26
COLUMBIA.....Sept. 12|HIBERNIA.....Oct. 3
CALEDONIA.....Sept. 19|EUROPA.....Oct. 10
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $145.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $27.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN
EVERY THURSDAY.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
ALEPPO.....Sept. 3|TARIFA.....Sept. 17
TRIPOLI.....Sept. 10|PALMYRA.....Sept. 24
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA, THOMAS,
Will leave SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
SEPT. 9—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. ——.
Steamer leaving Sept. 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Oct. 3 for China and Japan.
Passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
OPPOSITION TO NO MONOPOLY.
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW AND LARGE ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon
SEPT. 5—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.
SEPT. 19—Steamship GOLDEN STAR, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ALASKA, sailing on
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about FOUR DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipment by North American Steamship Company's departure of Sept. 5.
Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKHAUGH, Nov. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on sequence runs, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will despatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Rector-st., through to Havana.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREEN, Sept. 3.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Sept. 10.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Sept. 17.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
The elegant sidewheel steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. J. DRAKER, will sail for above ports, from Pier No. 17 East River, on FRIDAY, Sept. 11, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE
FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
MERCEDITA, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL, VAIL.....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
GEO. WASHINGTON, GAGE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 12
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE. Opposition to monopoly. Freight at low rates. The first-class steamships MARION will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, and THAMES on SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to E. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah. Goods for the interior promptly forwarded.
Through bills lading given over the A. G. R. R. and all landings on the Chattanooch a and Apalachicola rivers; also by M. A. Conen's line of steamers to Augusta, Ga.
Freight received at all times under covered Pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. THE FLORIDA POINTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 75 William-st.
The fine steamship MONTEREY will sail on the following Wednesday.

AMERICAN CITIZENS GOING TO EUROPE should obtain PASSPORTS from JOHN LANGDON, Counselor at LAW and Passport Agent, No. 307 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:30 A. M. Express passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:00 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; returns at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Sept. 1, 1868, trains will run as follows: Leave New-York, Grand-st. and Williamsburg Ferries, (for South 7th-st., Williamsburg,) at 9:05 A. M.; 3:40 and 4:50 P. M. for Islip and intermediate stations, and at 6:15 P. M. for Jamaica. Returning, leave Islip at 6:15 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., stopping at intermediate stations; and from Jamaica, 7 A. M., arriving in New-York at 7:00, 8:55, 9:56 A. M. and 6:20 P. M. Passengers for Rockaway and Fire Island will leave by the 9:05 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. trains. Passengers ticketed and baggage checked to and from Fire Island. R. WHITE, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandize to Harrisburg, and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 38 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. R. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5:7. P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Right Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Chicago without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 8:45 and 10:30 A. M., 12 M. and 3:45, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained, at the Office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, R. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 20th-st. and 4th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room car attached to this train from New-York to Saratoga.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
12 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Saratoga and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A New-York to Troy train via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie an intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 8:40. Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 9:00 P. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. CEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 1st, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, 1st, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, 2d, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, 2d, 7 A. M.
Thursday, 3d, 4 P. M.	Thursday, 3d, 8 A. M.
Saturday, 5th, 9:30 A. M.	Friday, 4th, 8:30 A. M.
Sunday, 6th, 8 A. M.	Saturday, 5th, 6 P. M.
Monday, 7th, 7 A. M.	Sunday, 6th, 6 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND SEA GIRT.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 5 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday excepted.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers taking the comfortable and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

REDUCTION IN FARE.—TO OR FROM Yonkers, 10 cents; Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, 20 cents; Grassy Point, 25 cents. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave foot of Chambers-st. every afternoon at 4 o'clock, making the above landings, (Sundays excepted.) Will leave Grassy Point every morning at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6:45; Tarrytown, 7:15; Irvington, 7:30, and Yonkers at 8 o'clock.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The steamboat MAGENTA will make her regular Sunday morning trip to Newburg on SUNDAY next, 6th inst., landing at Sandy-st., 7:15; Christopher-st., 7:30; 34th-st., 7:45, Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens' Dock, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburg. Leave Newburg at 1:15 P. M. Fare to Newburg 50 cents.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin-street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Scelys. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. L. S. TUTHILL, No. 166 South-st.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
AT 6 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having all state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capts. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances for the north.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
Stonington or Providence,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest in Newport and breakfast on shore. Only $2.15 in State-rooms. Through bills of lading given over the A. G. R. R. and all landings on the Chattanooch a and Apalachicola rivers; also by M. A. Conen's line of steamers to Augusta, Ga.
Freight received at all times under covered Pier.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
The new and elegant side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES, Capt. GEO. B. HULL,
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River,
at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:25, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false accounts of opposition lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BROOKS,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE at 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 41 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 5:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal. Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal,

SENATOR FESSENDEN.

His Speech in Portland—How and Why the National Debt was Contracted—The Honest Way to Pay It—Reconstruction—The Candidates for the Presidency.

An audience of about 3,500 persons, as many as could be packed into the City Hall in Portland, listened to the address by Hon. WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN on Monday evening. Crowds of people were outside also, unable to obtain admission. When Mr. FESSENDEN entered the hall he was received with music by the band and loud applause. The meeting was called to order promptly at 8 o'clock by N. A. FOSTER, Esq., Chairman of the City Committee, who announced Gen. GEORGE F. SHEPLEY as President of the meeting, with a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Gen. SHEPLEY introduced Senator FESSENDEN with eloquent allusions to his eminent services as a member of the National Legislature, and especially as Chairman of the Committee on Reconstruction. On coming forward, Mr. FESSENDEN was received with applause and three hearty cheers. After speaking of the organization of the Republican Party, which he said was composed of the best men of both the old Whig and Democratic Parties, one of which is dead and the other ought to be, Mr. FESSENDEN described the great burdens which were cast upon the Republican Party when it came into power, told how well it had discharged the duties falling to it, and had brought to a successful close a most gigantic war, slavery being in the meantime forever abolished. He then continued:

THE CONTRACTION OF THE DEBT.

But, my friends, we did not fight this battle without some loss. Four years of war on a great scale such as we experienced could not be carried on without drawing heavily on the resources of the country. We were obliged to spend money, and how was it to be procured? There was but one way and that was to borrow. It could not be raised by taxation. The Government followed the course that every nation of the earth has followed, which has been engaged in great contests. As Chairman of the Committee of Finance on the part of the Senate, during the whole of the war, with the exception of one short session, when I was in the Treasury Department, I had occasion to know what we had to do in this respect. We contracted a great debt, amounting to over three billions of dollars, before we closed the war. We were obliged to contract it. In what way did we contract that debt? As I said before, we borrowed money. We were obliged to borrow it, and now we are told by both parties that we must pay it. Well, that is my doctrine; we must pay it. The great question is, how is it to be done? I refer you to the Republican platform for the answer to that. It is to be paid *not only according to the letter, but according to the spirit of the contract*. The Republican Party tells you that there is to be no shuffling, no pettifogging, no creeping into a small place to get rid of it. You are to meet it like men, not only according to the letter, but according to the spirit of the promise you made. Now, then, what is that? At first we borrowed a small sum comparatively. In these days hundreds of millions are of very little consequence. I used to bring in bills appropriating $500,000,000 or $600,000,000, and it did not seem much because it was necessary, and the American people always meet what is necessary. It did not look large to them, and they felt that they were able to meet it. At first we borrowed one or two hundred millions, a large portion of which was in gold. But very soon the supply of gold stopped, and we found *we could not carry on a great war on a gold basis*. No nation ever did—no nation ever can. The consequence was, the Government was obliged to suspend specie payment and everybody else suspended at the same time. Our supply of specie gave out and what were we to do? Some mode must be provided to carry on the war. The question at that time was not whether there was money enough to carry on the war, but whether our people could raise enough more than they wanted to use themselves to supply an army. That was the question, and what they raised must be bought. The people could not afford to give their produce to the Government. The burden must be equal. The materials of war were to be provided also and paid for. There was no gold to pay for them. When specie payment was suspended all specie suddenly disappeared, went into stockings or went abroad. The people could not get it, and there was not enough of it even if they could. Consequently we must live on credit. Congress decided to issue promises, and I suppose the looks of these paper promises are familiar to you all. If you will remember, one of them reads in this way: "The Government of the United States promise to pay ten dollars." What is a dollar? We hardly know what a dollar is in these days, we see the face of a gold or silver one so seldom. The law says *the dollar consists of so many grains of gold*, or so many grains of silver. A dollar is a unit; it represents value; everything in our country is calculated from the dollar. Our coinage goes from one dollar up to twenty and down to half a cent. The Government *promises to pay ten dollars*—what does it mean? Does it mean simply that it has put out a piece of paper containing a promise which it never means to pay? Why, I voted for that bill, and if I had supposed that was all it meant, a piece of paper to be succeeded *ad infinitum* by another piece, I hardly think that I would have voted for the bill at all, although I reported it. Now we passed a bill in February, 1862, by which we authorized the Government to issue $150,000,000 in promises—"greenbacks," so-called—and we decreed at that time that those paper promises should be legal tender; take the place of money and be lawful money. Now I wish to make a clean breast of it. I *doubted very much the expediency* of making that money lawful tender. I made a speech on the occasion and gave my reasons for it. In my judgment, at that time, it was a matter of doubtful propriety, because I was not convinced of the absolute necessity of the act. I believed that the money thus issued would serve the purpose of the Government without being made legal tender; at any rate, I was disposed to try the experiment for the reason that if the money was made legal tender public and private debts must be paid in it, and this would necessarily work very great injury in the community. If a man had a thousand dollars coming due to him, for which he was entitled as the law stood to receive gold, if that bill passed he could be paid off in paper, and that paper of an uncertain value, because it was uncertain when the Government would redeem it. But Congress was wiser than I was. I am always a doubter, and go just about as far as I am compelled to go in an untried direction, and no further. Men wiser than myself decided that it was absolutely necessary in order to give that paper currency circulation that the sacrifice should be made; therefore, they decreed that it should be legal tender, receivable for all debts, public and private, except interest on bonds, and for customs. That is the bill. Now the argument of this very distinguished gentleman from Ohio, this distinguished Democrat, and of the very distinguished, I will call him distinguished, Republican, in Massachusetts, is this: that inasmuch as that law says that that paper thus issued should be the lawful and legal tender for the payment of all public and private debts, except interest on bonds, and notes for customs duties, therefore you may pay off the principal, and ought to pay them off in the same paper.

THE FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

Let me tell you what the next step in that law was. The second section provided that $500,000,000 might be issued of those bonds payable in twenty years, but redeemable in five years by the Government, and any person having these legal tenders to the amount of $100 might bring them to the Treasury and take one of those bonds for the amount of paper which he brought, payable, as I said before, in twenty years or redeemable in five, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. What is the reason of this? You notice that when we issued $150,000,000, soon after made $300,000,000, and decreed that it should be legal tender for all public and private debts, it was nothing more nor less than saying to the people of this country, "You shall lend your Government $150,000,000 without interest." It was a forced loan—going to every man's pocket and saying, "You shall lend so much money, and take paper for it." Now you say that this of itself is a very harsh measure, and only justified by one of those crises in the history of a nation when, to save the nation itself, resort must be had to the most stringent and what in ordinary times would be unjust measures. It is justified by necessity, and should exist just so long as the necessity exists, and no longer. It is temporary in its character, and was so understood at the time. This measure was absolutely necessary to carry on the war, but it should exist only so long as necessity justified it. And why did we pass the second section? We perceived that the first was very severe; it was hard to say to the people, lend the Government $150,000,000, without interest; therefore we provided that any man who had an amount equal to $100 could bring it to the Treasury and take a bond which agreed to pay interest at six per cent., payable semi-annually, and payable in coin. It was to soften the asperity and apparent hardness of the first measure that the second section was passed. We knew that $150,000,000 would not answer all our purposes; we must have more money, and we must make this money circulate among the people. We supposed that having issued $150,000,000 and shortly after another $150,000,000, we should be able to float these bonds. The people having this money would say, "I do not like to keep this without interest, I will take a bond that agrees to pay me interest in coin and the principal in twelve years." Our Democratic friends tell us, the eminent gentleman from Ohio tells us, it was never meant to pay the principal in coin, and that the Government should now avail itself of the opportunity to pay it in paper. Looking at the first section there is nothing to gainsay this, but what is the understanding and meaning of the whole law, the meaning which it had when it went into operation? We are not to settle a question of this kind according to strict judicial principles, as if we were trying a law case; we are to settle it according to the opinion of those who contracted it, and we are to appeal to the enlightened judgment of the world for the correctness of the decision we make on this question. It is not a question for the court to decide. The language of the statute will allow you to do a particular thing if you choose to do it, but we are to appeal to the enlightened judgment of the world whether we are not bound by honesty and good faith to pay our debts in coin. Let me give you a little history of this bill. When it passed the House of Representatives it said nothing about paying in anything, in coin or in currency; it said so much money simply, the principal in twenty years and the interest semi-annually. Do you suppose that any sensible man, any man in Congress, any man anywhere, dreamed at that time that twenty years afterward, when these bonds came round to be paid, we should be dealing in greenbacks? *Did any member of that House dream that the principal of that debt was to be paid twenty years after its inception in paper, and depreciated paper at that? No man dreamed any such thing.* The bill came to the Finance Committee, and the provision that the interest should be paid in coin was there inserted. And why? Simply because as the interest was to be paid during the continuance of the war it might be inferred that it was to be paid in the currency of that period; that it would be paid in greenbacks. *The provision for the payment of the interest in coin was done solely for the purpose of preventing this inference to be drawn, and not to make any distinction between the interest and the principal.* To carry out this provision we provided the means for paying this interest. The Senate also made a provision that these bonds might be redeemed in five years, and what was its reason for so doing? We suppose the war would be over before five years were out, and that when the war was over we should be able, if not in five years, in ten years perhaps, or at some period within twenty years, to adjust matters in such a way as to pay off most of these bonds in coin. If we did not pay them off, we thought we could reduce the interest, for six per cent. interest is too low for a time of war, and too high for a time of peace. No nation in negotiating a loan for twenty, thirty, or forty years would think of giving six per cent., and no nation in the world situated as ours was at that time could get money at six per cent. The action of Congress, therefore, was taken with an idea to settle up this forced loan as soon as possible. Having done this we are now told by the Democratic Party that we would be justified in taking advantage of this five years stipulation, put in there in the hope to be able to meet all our obligations in that time, or soon after, justified in paying these bonds off with more promises. And why do they say that? Simply because it was the letter of the contract. Was it the spirit of the contract? I will illustrate it. Every man had a right to get a bond payable in twenty years, and redeemable in five years, with interest semi-annually, payable in coin. Now, our Democratic friends say that at the end of five years it is right to pay these bonds in greenbacks. Let us see what the practical working of this plan would be. Suppose I have a bond for $1,000. I go to the Treasury, and the Government says, "I will pay you off in these bonds, in these promises: you are not entitled to anything else; that is the contract." I turn around in the same building where I am paid, and I go to the Treasurer and say, "Here are $1,000 in greenbacks; the law says I may have a bond for twenty years, redeemable in five years." When the five years are gone I go again and get other bonds, and so also at the end of the next five years, and am paid off in the same way. That would be the operation of their method, and this is manifest to all, to the citizens of foreign countries as well as of our own. But this power which gave the people the right to exchange currency for these bonds was found very troublesome. We wished to sell the bonds above par, and this could not be done under the existing state of things. It became necessary in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury to get rid of that part of the obligation. I objected to it at first, simply on the ground that it was a violation of our promise, a breach of our obligation. But it was found we were losing money every day, and the suggestion that a reasonable time should be allowed in which the paper should be brought to the Treasury, and changed for bonds, was adopted. The paper was spread all over the country, and much of it was unchanged, and the Government was the gainer thereby. There is another argument. We provided by statute for a fund of coin to pay the principal of that debt. We set aside the duties on imports, in the first place to pay the interest, and in the next to create a fund out of which the principal was to be paid. *Nobody ever dreamed that the principal of this debt was to be paid in promises.* No Court, nor any living man, to my knowledge, supposed so. The language of the second section is precisely the language of every previous law of a similar nature; there is no distinction whatever. In that law we provided for a fund from which the debt we incurred should be paid, and gentlemen who spoke on the subject in both Houses *repeatedly stated that the principal and interest would each be paid in coin.* More than all that, your Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. CHASE, stated it publicly in a letter, and that letter was circulated in both branches of Congress, yet no member rose in his place and said that the letter stated the contract as it did not exist. Not a word was said against it; nobody undertook to question its propriety. When I was Secretary of the Treasury I recommended that all doubt should be removed by distinctly stating that the principal was to be paid in coin, but it was not *considered necessary* by others: the language of the law was such that *everybody inferred from it that the principal was to be paid in coin.* It was so stated in the newspapers, and our agents were instructed so to represent matters to the people.

MR. FESSENDEN'S SECRETARYSHIP.

I feel, perhaps, more interest in this subject than I should if I had not been so intimately connected with it. Some of you may recollect the time I had the misfortune to become Secretary of the Treasury. The Treasury was then apparently taking its last gasp, and I make a statement here which I have not before made in public. Only the day before I went into the Treasury Department a loan of $30,000,000, proposed by my predecessor, was withdrawn by the acting Secretary of the Treasury, because it could be negotiated only on terms which would show that the Government had lost its credit. I found $100,000,000 over due requisitions, mostly due to our soldiers, and another $100,000,000 coming round in about two months. There was not above $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 to meet the exigencies of the hour. What to do I did not know. I was forced in there, I would not have gone of my own will. I went because if I had not it would have been taken by the people as an expression of my belief that the Government could not go on. *It was the tightest place I ever was in in my life, except when I found myself obliged to vote to keep the President in his office.* I had a law which would enable me to borrow money if I could get anybody to lend it. My first step was to appeal to the people, and tell them precisely in what condition the Treasury was, and tell them they must come to the rescue. I then issued what is called the seven-thirties, that is to say, promises of the Government payable in three years, with interest semi-annually, payable in currency, with the privilege of converting these seven-thirties, at the end of three years, into bonds payable in twenty years, redeemable in five, interest payable in coin. And I said in public, I said in private, and my agents said on my authority—*that the principal of those bonds were also payable in coin.* Do you suppose I intended to deceive you, to put forth what I did not believe to be true? No! fellow-citizens, I would not have done it to fill the Treasury at that time, bad as the situation of the United States was. [Applause.] I believed then and I believe now, that when the Government made a promise to pay so many dollars in twenty years, with the privilege of redeeming them in five years, it meant this: "If at the end of five years I can pay you off in dollars and not in promises, I will pay you; if I cannot, then I will pay you as soon as I can. When the twenty years are passed I will pay every dollar in coin, or if I cannot get it, I will appeal to your indulgence for a little time." [Applause.] That is what the people of this country thought they were contracting for; that is what the people of foreign countries thought when they bought our paper.

THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS.

There is but one way to deal with this question, and that is for you to pay your debts, and for the Government to pay its debts, *redeem its obligations in good faith, in common honesty*, in the face of the world, and in the spirit as well as the letter of the contract. [Applause.] In precisely what manner it shall be done is a question of statesmanship, which I cannot now stop to discuss. The Democrats say there is a great deal of suffering, of misery and poverty here in the North on account of the taxes. I have failed to see it; we work to pay our taxes, and thank God we are able to pay them. [Applause.] *The only way for us to succeed is by a straightforward payment of our debts.* We could not look foreign Governments in the face if we refused to do so. *National prosperity lies only in the same path with national honesty;* all others are crooked and devious, and lead astray. Let a nation once forfeit its honor and it is gone forever. My heart bounded when I read the declaration of the Republican Party that the debt of the country was to be paid according to the spirit of the contract by which it was incurred; I was so pleased with the doings of the Republican Convention at Chicago that I readily forgave them all they said about approving the vote of the thirty-five Senators who voted for impeachment. It may be that it hit me, but I looked at it in this way—the thirty-five Senators needed an indorsement, and I did not. [Laughter.]

In closing the portion of his speech which had reference to financial matters, Mr. FESSENDEN said: *"Discharge at once and forever all idea of tampering with your obligations. If anybody advises you to repudiate, repudiate the repudiator, no matter whether he belongs to the Democratic Party or to the Republican Party, whether he lives in Ohio or in Massachusetts—repudiate him.* He is unworthy of the confidence of an honest, God-fearing and intelligent people."

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. FESSENDEN then proceeded to discuss the great question of reconstruction, and said that the rebel States had chosen of their own free will to go out of the Union, had made war upon the National Government, and by so doing had lost all the rights they ever possessed under that Government. They had no rights except the rights that remained to them by the laws of war. The question how they should be brought back into the Union was an important one. The President undertook to solve the difficulty, and had his policy been adopted by Congress it would have proved disastrous to the country.

The speaker said he would offer them a fair proposition, and if they did not choose to accept it they might remain outside of the Union until they did. And this was a proof of his conservatism. [Applause.] Continuing he said: Seven States had now been restored to the Union under those acts. Should they stay? The Republican platform says "Yes;" the Democratic platform says "No." The Republican platform regards the admission of those States as a fact established; the Democratic platform says that the acts under which they were restored are "unconstitutional, revolutionary and void." BLAIR says they must be overturned, that this is "a white man's Government," and that the negro must be deprived of the ballot. He says that the new Governments must be overturned by force. On that doctrine he was nominated, and on that doctrine the Democratic platform was built. The question is left to the people to decide. Are we to have another war? Shall all that we have done go for nothing? The crisis which is upon us is one of the most important which has ever presented itself in this country, or ever can. We have great responsibilities resting upon us; we have passed good laws and now they must be executed; we want the power of a man as President who says, "Let there be peace." [Applause.] We can judge what he will do when he becomes President, by what he did during the short time he acted as Secretary of War. The question with regard to candidates is, will they carry out that policy, sustain those principles, act up to their professions, and follow the lead of the party who placed them in power? Could Gen. GRANT be doubted? The speaker thought not; he had known him well, he had been his candidate from the beginning, and he had full faith in his ability and integrity. He believed that Gen. GRANT possessed some of the highest qualities, which will make him an admirable Chief Magistrate; he has stern integrity, a most determined will, and good judgment of men. He has won the hearts of the people, and the hearts of the people beat as the speaker would have them. Mr. COLFAX, the speaker said, is an amiable, upright and excellent man, and will make a good officer. After speaking of the Democratic candidates for the highest offices in the land, Mr. FESSENDEN expressed his trust in the virtue, the manliness and the courage of a people who had carried through successfully a great war, had conquered their enemy, and who he believed would now go forward to prosperity in the future boldly and firmly, without flinching one iota in the performance of their duty.

At the close of his speech, which occupied two hours and a half in the delivery, three cheers were given for the distinguished Senator, and the immense audience, which had listened attentively throughout, then dispersed.

N. B. FORREST.

An Interview with the Rebel Cavalryman—He Thinks He Could Raise 40,000 Men in Five Days—Half a Million Kuklux in the South.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, Aug. 28, 1868.

To-day I have enjoyed "big talks" enough to have gratified any of the famous Indian chiefs who have been treating with Gen. SHERMAN for the past two years. First I met Gen. N. B. FORREST, then Gen. GIDEON J. PILLOW, and Gov. ISHAM G. HARRIS. My first visit was to Gen. FORREST, whom I found at his office at 8 o'clock this morning, hard at work, although complaining of an illness contracted at the New-York Convention. The New-Yorkers must be a hard set indeed, for I have not met a single delegate from the Southern States who has not been ill ever since he went there. But to Gen. FORREST. Now that the Southern people have elevated him to the position of their great leader and oracle, it may not be amiss to preface my conversation with him with a brief sketch of the gentleman.

I cannot better personally describe him than by borrowing the language of one of his biographers. "In person, he is six feet one inch and a half in height, with broad shoulders, a full chest, and symmetrical, muscular limbs; erect in carriage, and weighs one hundred and eighty-five pounds; dark gray eyes, dark hair, mustache, and beard worn upon the chin, a set of regular white teeth and clearly cut features;" which, altogether, make him a rather handsome man for one forty-seven years of age. Previous to the war, in 1852, he left the business of planter, and came to this city and engaged in the business of *"negro trader,"* in which traffic he seems to have been quite successful, for, by 1861, he had become the owner of two plantations a few miles below here, in Mississippi, on which he produced about a thousand bales of cotton each year, in the meantime carrying on the negro trading. In June, 1861, he was authorized by Gov. HARRIS to recruit a regiment of cavalry for the war, which he did, and which was the nucleus around which he gathered the army which he commanded as a Lieutenant-General at the end of the war.

After being seated in his office, I said:

"Gen. FORREST, I come especially to learn civil and political affairs in the State of Tennessee, and the South generally. I desire them for publication in the Cincinnati *Commercial*. I do not wish to misrepresent you in the slightest degree, and therefore only ask for such views as you are willing I should publish."

"I have not now," he replied, "and never had any opinion on any public or political subject which I would object to having published. I mean what I say, honestly and earnestly, and only object to being misrepresented. I dislike to be placed before the country in a false position, especially as I have not sought the reputation which I have gained."

I replied: "Sir, I will publish only what you say, and then you cannot possibly be misrepresented. Our people desire to know your feeling toward the General Government, the State Government of Tennessee, the Radical Party, both in and out of the State, and upon the question of negro suffrage."

"Well, Sir," said he, "when I surrendered my seven thousand men in 1865, I accepted a parole, honestly, and have observed it faithfully up to to-day. I have counseled peace in all the speeches I have made. I have advised my people to submit to the laws of the State, oppressive as they are, and unconstitutional as I believe them to be. I was paroled and not pardoned until the issuance of the last proclamation of general amnesty, and therefore did not think it prudent for me to take any active part until the oppression of my people became so great that they could not endure it, and then I would be with them. My friends thought differently, and sent me to New-York, and I am glad that I went there."

"Then, I suppose, General, that you think the oppression has become so great that your people should not longer bear it."

"No," he answered; "it is growing worse hourly, yet I have said to the people, stand fast, let us try to right the wrong by legislation. A few weeks ago I was called to Nashville to counsel with other gentlemen who had been prominently identified with the cause of the Confederacy, and we then offered pledges which we thought would be satisfactory to Mr. BROWNLOW and his Legislature, and we told them that, if they would not call out the militia, we would agree to preserve order and see that the laws were enforced. The Legislative Committee certainly led me to believe that our proposition would be accepted, and no militia organized. Believing this, I came home, and advised all of my people to remain peaceful, and offer no resistance to any reasonable law. It is true that *I have never recognised the present Government in Tennessee as having any legal existence, yet I was willing to submit to it for a time,* with the hope that the wrongs might be righted peaceably."

"What are your feelings toward the Federal Government, General?"

"I loved the old Government in 1861, I love the old Constitution yet. I think it is the best Government in the world, *if administered as it was before the war.* I do not hate it; I am opposing now only the Radical revolutionists who are trying to destroy it. I believe that party to be composed, as I know it is in Tennessee, of the worst men on God's earth—men who would hesitate at no crime, and who have only one object in view, to enrich themselves."

"In the event of Gov. BROWNLOW's calling out the militia—do you think there will be any resistance offered to their acts?" I asked.

"That will depend upon circumstances. If the militia are simply called out, and do not interfere with or molest any one, I do not think there will be any fight. If, on the contrary, they do what I believe they will do, commit outrages, or even one outrage, upon the people, *they and Mr. Brownlow's government will be swept out of existence; not a Radical will be left alive.* If the militia are called out, we cannot but look upon it as a declaration of war, because Mr. BROWNLOW has already issued his proclamation directing them to shoot down the Kuklux wherever they find them, and he calls all Southern men Kuklux."

"Why, General, we people up North have regarded the Kuklux Klan as an organization which existed only in the frightened imaginations of a few politicians."

"Well, Sir, there is such an organization, not only in Tennessee, but all over the South, and its numbers have not been exaggerated."

"What are its numbers, General?"

"In Tennessee there are over 40,000; in all the Southern States they number about 550,000 men."

"What is the character of the organization, may I inquire?"

"Yes, Sir. It is a *protective, political, military organization.* I am willing to show any man the constitution of the society. The members are sworn to *recognize* the Government of the United States. It does not say anything at all about the Government of the State of Tennessee. Its objects originally were protection against Loyal Leaguers and the Grand Army of the Republic, but after it became general it was found that political matters and interests could best be promoted within it, and it was then made a political organization, *giving its support, of course, to the Democratic Party.*"

"But is the organization connected throughout the State?"

"Yes, it is. In each voting precinct there is a Captain, who, in addition to his other duties, is required to make out a list of names of men in his precinct, giving all the Radicals and all the Democrats who are positively known, and showing also the doubtful on both sides of both colors. This list of names is forwarded to the Grand Commander of the State, who is thus enabled to know who are our friends and who are not."

"Can you, or are you at liberty to give me the name of the commanding officer of this State?"

"No, it would be impolitic."

"Then I suppose that there can be no doubt of a conflict if the militia interfere with the people; is that your view?"

"Yes, Sir; if they attempt to carry out Gov. BROWNLOW's proclamation, by shooting down Kuklux—for he calls all Southern men Kuklux—if they go to hunting down and shooting these men, there will be war, and a bloodier one than we have ever witnessed. I have told these Radicals here what they might expect in such an event. *I have no powder to burn killing negroes. I intend to kill the Radicals. I have told them this and more; there is not a Radical leader in this town but is a marked man, and if a trouble should break out, not one of them would be left alive.* I have told them that they were trying to create a disturbance and then slip out and leave the consequences to fall upon the negro, but they can't do it. *Their houses are picketed, and when the fight comes, not one of them would ever get out of the town alive.* We don't intend they shall ever get out of the country. But I want it distinctly understood, that I am opposed to any war, and will only fight in self-defence. If the militia attack us, we will resist to the last, and if necessary, *I think I could raise 40,000 men in five days, ready for the field.*"

"Do you think, General, that the Kuklux have been of any benefit to the State?"

"No doubt of it. Since its organization the Leagues have quit killing and murdering people. There were some foolish young men who put masks on their faces and rode over the country, frightening negroes; but orders have been issued to stop that, and it has ceased. You may say further, that *three members of the Kuklux have been court-martialed and shot for violations of the orders not to disturb or molest people.*"

"Are you a member of the Kuklux, General?"

"I am not; but am in sympathy and will coöperate with them. I know that they are charged with many crimes that they are not guilty of. A case in point is the killing of BIERFIELD, at Franklin, a few days ago. *I sent a man up there* especially to investigate the case, and report to me, and I have his letter here now, in which he states that they had nothing to do with it as an organization."

"What do you think of negro suffrage?"

"I am opposed to it under any and all circumstances; and in our Convention urged our party not to commit themselves at all upon the subject. *If the negroes vote to enfranchise us, I do not think I would favor their disfranchisement.* We will stand by those who help us. And here I want you to understand distinctly I am not an enemy to the negro. We want him here among us; he is the only laboring class we have, and more than that, I would sooner trust him than the white scalawag or carpet-bagger. When I entered the army I took forty-seven negroes into the army with me, and forty-five of them were surrendered with me. I said to them at the start: 'This fight is against slavery; if we lose it, you will be made free; if we whip the fight, and you stay with me and be good boys, I will set you free. In either case you will be free.' Those boys stayed with me, drove my teams, and better Confederates did not live."

"Do you think the Kukluk will try to intimidate the negroes at the election?"

"I do not think they will. Why, I made a speech at Brownsville the other day, and while there a Lieutenant, who served with me, came to me and informed me that a band of Radicals had been going through the country claiming to be Kuklux, and disarming the negroes, and then selling their arms. I told him to have the matter investigated, and, if true, to have the parties arrested."

"What do you think is the effect of the amnesty granted to your people?"

"I believe that the amnesty restored all the rights to the people, full and complete. I do not think that the Federal Government has the right to disfranchise any man, but I believe the Legislatures of the States have. The objection I have to the disfranchisement in Tennessee is, that the Legislature which enacted the law had no constitutional existence, and the law, in itself, is a nullity. Still I would respect it until changed by law; but there is a limit beyond which men cannot be driven, and I am ready to die sooner than sacrifice my honor. This thing must have an end, and it is now about time for that end to come."

"What do you think of Gen. GRANT?" I asked.

"I regard him as a great military commander, a good man, honest and liberal, and if elected *will, I hope and believe, execute the laws honestly and faithfully.* And, by the way, a report has been published in some of the papers, stating that while Gen. GRANT and lady were at Corinth in 1862, they took and carried off furniture and other property. *I here brand the author as a liar.* I was at Corinth only a short time ago, and *I personally investigated the whole matter,* talked with the people with whom he and his lady lived while there, and they saw that their conduct was everything that could have been expected of a gentleman and lady, and deserving the highest praise. I am opposed to Gen. GRANT in everything, but I would do him justice."

The foregoing is the principal part of my conversation with the General. I give the conversation, and leave the reader to form his own opinion as to what Gen. FORREST means to do. I think that he has been so plain in his talk that it cannot be misunderstood.

Arms for the Southern Militia.

From the Boston Post.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 31.

The carpet-baggers continue to importune President JOHNSON on the matter of arms for the Southern States. One of the intensely loyal succeeded in obtaining an interview with the President to-day, and submitted to him the alarming apprehensions of his party lest the public peace should be disturbed during the Fall elections in the Southern States. Nothing offered them ample security, he said, but an armed militia. Mr. JOHNSON heard him through, apparently with the greatest patience, but it was evident from the slight muscular workings about the President's mouth, that it required an effort on his part to suppress a feeling which he did not wish to exhibit. The carpet-bagger was again and again referred to the late orders issued to the military commanders, and the assurance was given that everything within the constitutional power of the Executive would be done to preserve the peace in the Southern States, and to secure to the citizens their rights so far, at least, as any rights had been left them. The carpet-bagger persistently returned to the subject of arms for their militia, when Mr. JOHNSON, no longer disposed to be bored by him, said: "The Federal troops are in a better condition to preserve the peace than militia drawn from one party to make war upon the other." The polite but positive tone in which this sentence was uttered seemed to satisfy the individual that all effort in that direction was futile, and he abruptly withdrew from the audience chamber.

Meeting of the Free Trade League.

The monthly meeting of the American Free Trade League was held at the Dodworth Studio Building, Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth-street, last evening. In the absence of the President, Mr. CHAS. MORAN was called to the chair. Mr. MORAN said he thought the members of the League deserved credit for continuing its meetings during the Summar months. It showed their earnestness. He thought the importance of the cause they were engaged in was not to be exaggerated, and he believed that they were to triumph in it. It should be so. It was a sad thing to one who loved his country to see America left behind as it had been in the matter of free trade by all the rest of the world. He held in his hand the *Journal Economiste* for August, in which Mr. GAGNIER supported the same views that he had presented to the Society. He commended the article and introduced Mr. EARLE.

Mr. EARLE read a paper on "Taxation," in which he combatted the idea that some had advanced that the question of taxation was not within the scope of the League. The League demanded such a reform of the revenue system as should do away with the unjust and tyrannical system of "Protection."

Mr. EARLE was followed in argument by Messrs. SCOTT, FISHER and POWELL, and the highly interesting discussion was closed by Mr. MORAN in an able argument which was warmly applauded.

Board of Education.

The Board of Education held a session yesterday, but beyond reading the very long minutes of the preceding meeting of 15th July, little business was done. Sundry small bills for repairs of school-houses, &c., were passed, applications for the admission of sundry teachers were received, a resolution was approved requesting the Comptroller to appropriate $500,000 for the use of the Board, and resolutions of regret were passed upon the recent death of Mr. HENRY J. DUPIGNAC, Clerk to the Superintendent of Public Schools. Mr. VANCE pronounced an eulogium upon the deceased gentleman.

The name of Mr. J. MOSHER was proposed as a successor to Mr. DUPIGNAC, and, after some discussion, Mr. MOSHER was elected.

The Board then adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN CENTRAL PARK.—Friday afternoon last Mr. DANIEL K. UNDERHILL, of No. 17 Second-street, left home for a horseback ride in Central Park, as was his habit. He did not return at the usual hour, but no fears were entertained, as he was an excellent horseman and the animal he was riding was one to which he had long been accustomed. Not until the next day did his relatives discover that about midnight he had been found in one of the bridle paths of the Park by Officer McCOY, lying insensible on the ground with the bridle in his hand and his horse standing quietly by his side. The officer removed him to St. Luke's Hospital, where he lingered, never recovering consciousness until yesterday morning, when he died. Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest over the remains, when the *post mortem* examination made by Dr. JOHN BEACH, showed that the skull had been fractured and death had resulted from concussion of the brain, and a verdict to that effect was rendered. There was no evidence as to how the injury had been received, and speculation even is at fault. He had evidently been thrown or had fallen from his horse, but how either event happened to so excellent a horseman would scarcely be conjectured, and as little could it be understood how he could have lain so long in the path, as he must have done, before being discovered. The deceased was 32 years of age, and was highly respected by a large circle of acquaintances.

BRICKLAYERS' UNION.—A meeting was held last night at Milleman's Hall, corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, by the members of Bricklayers' Union No. 4. A draft of a bill organizing a coöperative building society was read and approved of by the members present. The next business was the election of a delegate to the National Labor Union, and there was only one candidate, Mr. KENAHAN, who was elected by acclamation. The meeting was then addressed by Mr. COGAN, who said that he had visited Albany, and found that the bricklayers there would assist them in every way they could. He also said there is work there for thirty or forty men, if the loafers who hang about New-York and live upon the money of the Society would only go for it. A committee of three was appointed to report to the other societies on the subject, and a committee of four to get legal advice relative to the action brought against the Society.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.—The Chinese Embassy, accompanied by Mr. BURLINGAME, arrived last evening at the Westminster Hotel, from Boston, much gratified with their New-England trip. They propose departing for Europe on the 9th inst., and, in the meantime, will make their headquarters in this city, visiting, perhaps, West Point and other neighboring localities of interest.

FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT.—Yesterday a report was made by Fire Marshall BRACKETT as to certain late fires. The only fact of interest stated was that the fire which destroyed the dwelling of CHAS. W. WHILEY, in Broadway, near One Hundred and Tenth-street, was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, which had been left burning on a table in the lower hall.

DEATH IN A CELL.—At 6:50 o'clock last evening, DAVID SHEEHAN, a laborer, 34 years of age, and living at No. 441 East Thirty-first-street, was arrested in a state of intoxication, and was lodged in a cell of the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house. At 10 o'clock the doorman, in making his rounds, found SHEEHAN dead in his cell. The Coroner was notified.

FATAL FALL.—Yesterday afternoon JAMES FLYNN, while at work on STEWART's new building, corner of Fourth-avenue and Tenth-street, fell from the ... story to the sidewalk and was instantly killed. The deceased was 34 years of age and resided at No. 54 Avenue B. The Coroner will hold an inquest in the case.

STABBING AFFRAY.—At 8 o'clock last evening an affray occurred at No. 177 Duane-street, between GEO. EWER, of No. 108 Bloomfield-street, Hoboken, N. J., and a German, who is unknown, in which EWER received a stab in the side, causing a wound that is considered dangerous. The assailant instantly fled, and has escaped arrest. The wounded man was conveyed to the City Hospital.

FOUND DROWNED.—Last evening the body of an unknown man was found floating in the water off the Battery, and was made fast in Whitehall-slip to await the action of the Coroner. It had evidently been in the water for several days.

KINGS COUNTY POOR.—The Superintendents of the Poor, in their annual report to the Supervisors, state that during the year ending July 31, there was a large increase of dependents on the county for support, caused principally by the want in soldiers' families. "Temporary relief," they say, cannot be done away without the practice of cruelty. They say that pauperism and disease cannot be anticipated, and must be met by prompt action. During the year the paupers in the Almshouse were 2,924; Hospital, 2,613; Nursery, 970; Asylum, 766; total, 7,273. Temporary relief in First District, 29,763; Second District, 6,497; Third District, 756; Fourth District, 362; number relieved, 37,378; foundlings boarded out, 83. The total number relieved in whole or in part was 44,734. The total amount of bills paid was $488,078 53, to meet which there were receipts amounting to $24,277 92, leaving the cost of the institutions at $463,800 61.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 2—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94 for both money and the account.

American Securities open dull at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties.......... 71¾
Atlantic and Great Western.......... 38
Illinois Centrals.......... 91½
Erie Shares.......... 31

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

United States Five-twenties open at 75¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 2—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens firm at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands.......... 11d.
Middling Orleans.......... 11⅛d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 36s. 6d. ℔ quarter for mixed Western. Wheat, 13s. ℔ cental for California White, and 11s. 3d for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. ℔ bushel. Oats, 3s. 7d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 47s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Canadian. Flour opened firmer at 28s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 102s. 6d. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 82s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 66s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 59s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 56s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine, 26s. ℔ cwt. Resin, 5s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 14s. 6d. for fine.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 2—11:15 A. M.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 45s. ℔ cwt. Cloverseed, 52s. ℔ cwt. Sugar opened quiet at 35s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard. Sperm Oil, £89 ℔ ton. Whale Oil, £36 ℔ ton. Petroleum, 1s. 5½d. ℔ gallon for refined, and 11½d. for spirits. Linseed Oil £31 15s. ℔ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 63s. Linseed Cakes £12 ℔ ton.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 2—1:20 P. M.

American Securities are quiet at the following quotations.

United States Five-twenty Bonds.......... 71¾
Erie Railway Shares.......... 30¾
Illinois Centrals.......... 91¾

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 2—1:20 P. M.

PROVISIONS—Bacon has advanced 3d., the last sales of Cumberland Cut being made at 56s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine has advanced 3d., and is now quoted at 26s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Resin is quiet at previous prices.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 2—1:20 P. M.

PRODUCE—Sugar has advanced 3d. The last sales were made at 35s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

Petroleum is firm at 48½f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 2—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 94 for money and account.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds.......... 71¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares.......... 91¾
Erie Railway Shares.......... 30¾

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Sept. 2—Evening.

United States Bonds quiet and steady at 75¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 2—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed steady at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands.......... 11d.
Middling Orleans.......... 11¼d.

The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed dull, but prices are unchanged.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE—The markets are unchanged in tones and quotations.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 2—5 P. M.

PETROLEUM—The market is firm; Refined, 1s. 5½d. ℔ gallon; Spirits, 1 ½d. Linseed Oil has declined 5s., and is now quoted at £31 10s.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

PETROLEUM—The market is quiet at 48f. 75c. for Standard White.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $7 80@$9 37½. WHEAT fairly active at $1 72@$1 74 for No. 1, and $1 62½@$1 62¾ for No. 2; after 'Change No. 2 sold at $1 61½@$1 62½. CORN less active and advanced ½c.@¾c.; sales of No. 1 at 99c.@99½c., and No. 2 at 97½c.@98c. OATS steady and firm; buyers at $1 52. RYE moderately active and steady at $1 20½@$1 24¾. WHISKY quiet at 70c. in bond. PORK steady and firm at $29 50. LARD firm and active at 18½c.@18¾c. BULK MEATS unchanged. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 11¾c.@11⅞c. loose. BEEF CATTLE firm and a shade higher; Good to Choice Shipping Beeves, $6 87½@$7 12½. LIVE HOGS declined 25c.@50c.; sales slow; Good to Choice, $9 50@$10. LAKE FREIGHTS active; Corn to Buffalo, 9c.; Wheat to Buffalo, 10c. RECEIPTS to-day—12,000 bbls. Flour, 114,000 bushels Wheat, 123,000 bushels Corn, 121,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 76,000 bushels Wheat, 267,000 bushels Corn, 77,000 bushels Oats, 200,000 Live Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

TOBACCO heavy and unchanged. COTTON nominal at 30c. for Middling. FLOUR unchanged; Superfine, $6 @$6 75; Extra, $7@$7 50; Double Extra, $8@$9 50. WHEAT firm at $1 85@$2 25 for Prime to Fancy Fall Spring; $1 50 for strictly Prime Iowa. CORN firm at 92c.@93c. OATS advancing; sales at 59c.@56½c., the latter for choice White. BARLEY steady at $1 85@$2 for prime to choice. RYE steady at $1 13@$1 15. PORK quiet at $29 25. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 13¾c.; Rib Sides, 15¾c.; Clear Rib, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 20c. BULK MEATS—The jobbing prices were 12½c. for Shoulders and 14½c. for Rib Sides; 15½c. for Clear Rib. LARD—18½c.@18¾c. for choice tierce. WHISKY, $1 22½@$1 23. CATTLE, $3@$5 50 for common to choice. SHEEP, $3@$5 ℔ head for fair to choice. LAMBS, $2@$4 ℔ head for good to choice. RECEIPTS—1,700 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 3,500 bushels Corn, 4,500 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 2.

FLOUR unchanged with a good demand; sales, 1,700 bbls. at $9 75@$10 for No. 1 Spring, $11 for Amber Winter, $12 for White, and $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales, 1,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 13½; 260 bushels do. at $2 15, and 21,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 90. CORN quiet; sales, 1,000 bushels No. 1 at $1 17, and 600 bushels do. at $1 20. OATS dull; sales, 14,000 bushels Western at 68c. BARLEY unchanged; sales, 14,000 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 75, and 11,000 bushels do. at $1 76. CORN MEAL, $2 45@$2 50 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED scarce; Shorts, $24 Shipstuffs, $28; Middlings, $36 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 10c.; Corn and Barley, 8½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—1,400 bushels Wheat, 18,500 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 26,000 bushels Barley, and 1,518,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—2,900 bushels Wheat, 18,100 bushels Barley, 3,300 bushels Rye, and 1,922,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 75,000 bushels; Corn, 140,000 bushels; Oats, 80,000 bushels; Flour, 2,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 75,000 bushels; Corn, 123,000 bushels; Oats, 138,000 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels; Rye, 10,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—Wheat, 15¾c.; Corn, 13c.; Oats, 9c.@9½c. to New-York. FLOUR inactive. WHEAT quiet; sales 20,000 bushels Chicago, by sample, at $1 75; and 14,000 bushels Chicago, by sample, at $1 80; and 1,500 bushels Green Bay Club at $2 30; and 8,000 bushels Red, Amber and White Western at $2 12@$2 16@$2 30. CORN dull and asking ½c.@1c. advance at the close; sales 24,000 bushels No. 1 Mixed Western at $1 13. OATS dull; sales 40,000 bushels Western at 65c., and 17,000 bushels at 64c. RYE quiet; sales 4,500 bushels at 139½c. Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sep. 2.

COTTON quiet; Middling nominally 30c. FLOUR more active, but prices unchanged; Howard-street Superfine, $8 75@$9 50; do. Extra, $10 50@$12 25; do. Family, $12 75@$13 50; Western Superfine, $8@$8 50; do. Extra, $9 75@$11. WHEAT steady; Good to Prime, $2 10 @$2 30; Choice, $2 50@$2 60; Inferior very dull at $1 75@$2. CORN steady; White, $1 21@$1 25. OATS steady at 65c.@72c. RYE, $1 35@$1 45. MESS PORK firm at $30 50. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.@17⅞c.; Shoulders, 14¾c.@15c.; Hams, 22c.@23c. LARD firm at 19c.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT held at $2 for No. 1; sales of No. 2 at $1 90. CORN firmer and in demand at 96c.@98c. for White Ear. OATS steady at 55c. for No. 1. RYE firm at $1 40. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. COTTON dull; Middling, 29c.@29½c.; stock on hand, 1,000 bales. TOBACCO firm and in demand; sales 100 hhds.; Lugs, $7@$12; Leaf, $14@$32. WHISKY dull at 65c., in bond. MESS PORK firm but quiet at $29. BULK MEATS unchanged. LARD held at 18½c.@18¾c. there was but little demand. SUGAR-CURED HAMS dull at 20c.@21½c. Gold, 144¾, buying.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

FLOUR—Sales of White at $11 50. WHEAT—White Michigan and Amber declining; sales of White Michigan at $2 12@$2 13; No. 1 Red, $2. CORN easier but inactive; sales of No. 1 at $1 04¾. OATS easier; sales of No. 1 at 56½c., and No. 2 at 55½c. RYE advanced 1c.; sales at $1 28@$1 29. LAKE FREIGHTS—6c. to Buffalo, 10c. to Oswego, and 12½c. to Ogdensburg. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 85,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 3,500 bushels Corn, 5,500 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

FLOUR dull and depressed; Superfine, $7@7 75; Extras, $8@9; Northwestern Extra Family $9 50@$11; Low Grades and Choice Pennsylvania and Ohio $10@$12 75; Fancy, $13@14. WHEAT very active, but prices unchanged. RYE—$1 60 for New Western; $1 68 for Old Pennsylvania; $1 35 for New Southern. CORN scarce and firm; Yellow, $1 28@$1 30; Mixed Western, $1 25@$1 27. OATS steady; New Illinois and Pennsylvania at 70c.@73c.; BARLEY—Nothing doing. WHISKY—$1 35@$1 40, free.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

COTTON easy; Middlings, 27c.; sales 488 bales; receipts, 70 bales. Sterling Exchange, 156@158. New-York Sight Exchange ⅜ ℔ cent. premium. Gold, 144¾. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7; Double Extra, $8 50. CORN quiet; Prime White, $1 10. OATS quiet at 64c.@65c. BRAN unchanged. HAY, $24@$26. PORK steady at $30 50. BACON firm; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 18c. LARD quiet and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

TOBACCO—Sales 57 hhds. new grades at full rates; Medium, $7 15@$13 75; Breckinridge County Leaf, $20 50. Superfine FLOUR, $6 75@$7. WHEAT, $2@$2 05. CORN, 88c. OATS, 46c.@48c. RYE, $1 25. MESS PORK, $30@$30 50. LARD, 18¾c.@18¾c. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Rib sides, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.; Bulk Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. WHISKY, free, $1 27½.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Sept. 2.

COTTON quiet; small sales; Middling, 29c.; receipts, 329 bales. The stock of cotton, by actual count, on the 1st of September, was 636 Uplands and 60 Sea Islands. The receipts of the year were 483,517 Uplands, and 10,911 Sea Islands; exports of the year, 489,501 Uplands and 15,942 Sea Islands.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT active at $1 [illegible] for No. 1, and $1 64 for No. 2. OATS firm at 53c. [illegible] CORN more active at 88c. for No 2. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 87,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 117,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

COTTON scarce at 28c.; receipts, 1 bale; exports, none. FLOUR dull. WHEAT scarce. CORN, 80c. OATS, 55c.@58c. PORK, $30. LARD, 19c.@20c. BACON dull; Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Sept. 2.

COTTON steady and more active; sales 161 bales; Middlings, 28c.; receipts, 17 bales; exports, coastwise, 317 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, Sept. 2.

COTTON—Nothing doing; quotations are nominal; receipts, 42 bales; exports, 12 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Sept. 2.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE weaker at 39c. RESIN quiet; No. 1, $4 75; No. 2, $3 05. TAR steady at $2 50.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Sept. 2.

COTTON market improving; sales 190 bales; Middlings, 27¾c.; receipts, 83 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

Stocks inactive; Pennsylvania State Fives, 99; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25¾; Reading Railroad, 45¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53¾. Gold, 145.

[Advertisement.]

Strangers will find the Phrenological Rooms, No. 389 Broadway, an agreeable place to visit. It is always open and free. Books on the Natural Sciences may be had, and phrenological descriptions, with written charts, obtained. Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

TURKISH BATHS.

No. 13 Laight-st., New-York. Reopened, renovated and improved. Hours—Gents, 6 to 8 A. M. and 1 to 9 P. M. Sunday, 6 A. M. to 12 M. Ladies, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

[Advertisement.]

OUT.—Knox's Fall style of gents' hats, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Columbia	Aug. 21	Glasgow	New-York.
Cella	Aug. 22	London	New-York.
Circassian	Aug. 22	Bremen	New-York.
America	Aug. 22	Bremen	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Aleppo	Sept. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Deutschland	Sept. 3	New-York	Bremen.
City of Paris	Sept. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Iowa	Sept. 5	New-York	Glasgow.
Bellona	Sept. 5	New-York	London.
Pereire	Sept. 5	New-York	Havre.
Arago	Sept. 5	New-York	Bremen.
FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.			
Eagle	Sept. 3	New-York	Havana.
Dakota	Sept. 5	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Deutschland*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Eagle*, close at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails...5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.	
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 2.—*In steamship Germania, from Hamburg*—Bayard Taylor, wife and daughter, F. W. Christern, wife and 2 children, Alwine Lorenz, Emmy Vevin, Charles Vevin, Fredk. Vevin and servant, Emilien Vermehren, Sophie Cohn, wife and child, Isaac Goldschmidt, wife and 3 children, Solomon Levy, wife, 3 children and servant, Caroline Hirsch, Rosa Harburger, J. Mosenthal and wife, H. L. Levesur, Clara Feldmann and servant, Regine Zunder and servant, John Westphal, wife and child, Leandra Torriente, Ferd. von Inten, Robert Mayer, Marie Baurmeister, G. E. Gibbes, Anna Wittkowska and child, J. Solzo, Miss Kimberg, Mrs. Starckloff.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana—Alberto Gorourra, Jose Ma. Bianco, Antonio R. Mora, Jose de Betancourt, Mr. Wolff, Gregoria L. Mola, Emilio L. Mora, Gregoria L. Mola, Jr., Arturo L. Mola, Rodolfo L. Mola, Joaquin L. Mola, M. Tunon, L. Turcas, Secundino Alverez, Elizabeth Harris, C. Duff, Jose Giralt, Robert Patrick, Mr. Marquette, F. P. Balandiaran, Juan S. Pereze, Julio Havalon and son, F. E. Himely, Jose G. Costillo, Aquilino Zubicaldy and servant, Gusebio Guiteras, Francisco Tamayo, Emile Millon, Mr. Fernandez and servant, Henry M. Johnson, L. J. McEvoy.

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 2.—*In steamship Cuba, for Liverpool*—W. Newman, Dr Steel, Mr. and Mrs. H. Croker, V. Y. Meedintiano, S. Kunkin, J. W. Gaff, Miss Gaff, Mrs. Lisdale, Wm. Kennedy, Jno. M. Kupper, M. J. Glenton, Frank James and Miss James, Mrs. Phelps and Miss Gibson, Miss Clara Pond, Wm. Kinkead, R. Atkinson, A. P. Chamberlain, A. P. Longbottom, W. H. Ash, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. M. Bradbury, E. Gardner, Miss M. Gardner, Miss Gardner, A. Ramsden, A. H. Rider, Dr. and Mrs. Thos. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Loeb, F. Greene, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Bradford and 2 children, Mrs. Gardner and 3 children, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Hagan, Miss Hilliard, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Goodridge and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lamb, John Trenten, Mr. and Mrs. G. Walter, Mrs. Mary Garland, S. Barnes, J. Ehrenbacher, T. Dwight, H. P. Sturgis, Miss Sturgis.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 28	Sun sets..... 6 29	Moon rises... 7 24

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 14	Gov. Island. 9 03	Hell Gate....10 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2.

Cleared.

Steamships Minnesota, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Salvor, Hallett Boston, W. P. Clyde; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Monterey, Ryder, Charleston, A. Leary; Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, W. P. Clyde; Aleppo, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Barks Gazelle, Elack, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Osmyn, Berry, Portland, Oregon, Brookway & Baker; Amonia, (Ital.,) Cicconaldi, Gibraltar for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Udola, Whittemore, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Glendale, McIntyre, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Woodland, Manker, Tarragona, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Conquerall, (Br.,) Utley, Havana, E. Sanchez y Dolz.

Schooners Carrie Hyer, Poland, Doboy Island, Ga., H. W. Loud & Co.; S. T. King, Clendennin, Calais, Jed Frye & Co.; W. J. Holmes, Ward, Point au Petre, B. J. Wenberg; Nicola, Keller, Machias, Snow & Richardson; Ida May, (Br.,) Buck, Rockport, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Lena Hunter, Sheppard, Philadelphia, N. L. McCready & Co.; E. J. Munsell, Benlow, Holmes Hole, Ferguson & Wood; Pioneer, (Br.,) Hillier, Windsor, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Crusader, Davis, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Co.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Bristol, Stranahan & Ferguson.

Arrived.

Steamship Germania, (N. G.,) Schwensen, Hamburg Aug. 19, and Southampton 21st, at 4:30 P. M., with mdse. and 709 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong westerly winds during the passage. Aug. 29, lat. 46 19, lon. 52 2, passed ship Allan, (Br.,) bound E. Lon. 44 54 to lon. 46 7, and lat. 48 54 to 48 35, passed several large icebergs.

Corvette Juno, (Br.,) Pearse, Plymouth, Eng., July 13, Madeira July 24, Bermuda Aug. 29. The Juno carries 6 guns and a crew of 235 men. She reports the U. S. frigates Macedonia and Savannah at Madeira.

Steamship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana 4 ds., with mdse. and 33 passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Steamship Albemarle, Couch, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Marmion, Faircloth, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Glaucus, Walden, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Metis, Gale, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Ship Zouave, (of Richmond, Me.,) Hathorn, Liverpool 42 ds., with mdse. and 2 passengers to Benner, Brown & Pinckney. Had light westerly weather the entire passage.

Bark Joseph E. Eaton, Ellingswood, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co. Had light variable winds and calms on the passage; been 4 ds. north of Hatteras. Left no vessels in port loading for New-York.

Bark Magna Charta, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Hartegan, Antwerp 53 ds., with mdse. to order. Had light variable weather and calms almost the entire passage.

Bark Leah, (of Greysborough, N. S.,) Jacques, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to S. L. Merchant & Co. Aug. 21, off Beaver Island, N. S., spoke ship David Cannon, bd. to Boston.

Bark Jonathan Chase, Chase, Salt River, T. I., 12 ds., with salt to Walsh & Carver. Been 5 ds. north of Hatteras; had light baffling winds on the passage.

Brig Esquimaux, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Rudolph, St. John's, P. R., 20 ds., with molasses to J. V. Onatavia & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras; had light variable winds the entire passage.

Brig Express, (of Scilly, Eng.,) Mansford, Leghorn June 27, via Gibraltar July 26, with marble, rags, &c., to Fabbri & Chauncey—vessel to G. F. Bulley.

Brig G. W. Barter, Moore, Little Glace Bay 13 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig L. M. Eaton, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McNeily, Lingan, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig David Owen, Chadburne, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Starlight, (of Boston,) Robinson, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to C. B. Swaine. Had light southerly winds the entire passage.

Schr. Connecticut, Stephenson, Providence. Got ashore on Mill Rock, Hell Gate. Got off at high water without damage.

Schr. E. M. Pratt, Hendrick, Port Caledonia 12 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Schr. L. A. Van Brunt, Tooker, Georgetown, D. C., for Dighton, Mass.

Schr. Gertrude, Brockway, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Minerva L. Wedmore, Terry, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Clifford, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Munroe, Elizabethport, for Charlestown.

Schr. Connecticut, Steplin, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Gen. Banks, Fitzgerald, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Hudson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Hepsibah, Crosby, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. Rusling, Babcock, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. M. F. Webb, Buckingham, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Chauncey St. John, Hammond, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Franklin Bell, Brewster, Beaufort, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Mary A. Ivans, Bonnie, Washington, N. C., 3 ds., with shingles, &c., to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Morning Light, Ireland, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. H. Hubbard, Godfrey, Portland, Conn., with stone to T. Ryan.

Schr. Agnes Repplier, McFadden, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Dr. Wm. R. Powers, Hawkins, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Susan McDevitt, McDevitt, Middletown, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jonas C. Chew, Deming, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. A. Roe, Rogers, George's Banks, with fish to Roone & Lanpnear.

Schr. Mary Potter, Potter, Nantucket Shoals, with fish to S. Miller.

Schr. Leonora, Ashburn, Nantucket Shoals, with fish to Comstock & Co.

Schr. Geo. E. Thatcher, Thatcher, Boston, to Barkley & Co.

Schr. Martha Maria, Dean, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Compton, Childs, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. Wallace, Allen, Gloucester, with fish to W. Robinson.

Schr. Phebe Elizabeth, Hill, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. George & Albert, McDonald, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Mary E. Hoxie, Perry, Nantucket Shoals, with fish to Rogers & Edwards.

Schr. T. Merwin, Bunce, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary E. Pearson, Vesey, Bangor, with lumber to G. W. Nash.

Schr. Geo. W. Cummins, Boult, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. A. Crandal, Rogers, Millstone Point, with stone to Gaydell & Co.

Schr. S. L. Thompson, Thompson, New-Haven, for Albany.

Brig J. W. Drisko, Eaton, Little Glace Bay, with coal to G. H. Brewer.

Ship Lorenzo, Folansbee, Boston Aug. 20, in ballast to R. & R. McManus; will load for Yokohama.

Schr. Eureka, (of Arechat,) Forrest, Glace Bay, 16 ds., with coal to G. H. Brewer; 1st inst., off Nantucket, passed brig T. H. Haviland, hence for Cow Bay.

Schr. Charlie and Willie, Thomas, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Northern Light, Harper, Calais, 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Scud, Homan, New-London, for New-Brunswick.

Schr. Gentle, Canady, Rockland, to W. S. Brown.
Schr. Davison, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. E. H. Bradley, Edwards, Hartford, for Rondout.
Schr. Circle, Hulse, Port Jefferson.
Schr. B P. Anderson, Rankin, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Maze, Carter, Greenwich.
Schr. V. Barkelew, Holmes, Bridgeport, for Rondout.
Schr. Lake, Mills, Rockland, with lime to Press & Co.
Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Stamford, for Elizabethport.
Schr. M. L. Peck, Bunce, Huntington, for Albany.
Schr. Marie E. Hearn, Morrill, New-Haven.
Schr. Pennsylvania, Hutonins, Boston.
Schr. E. L. Hammond, Lawrence, Marblehead.
Schr. Lizzie D., Kelly, Dennis, to J. A. Stetson.
Schr. Senator, Faulkner, Boston.
Schr. Judge Runyon, Lewis, New-Haven.
Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, New-Haven.
Schr. Celestia, Hubbard, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Mary Hall, Smith, Harwich.
Schr. J. S. Curtis, Clark, Hartford.
Schr. Billow, Caffrey, New-Haven.
Schr. Charm, Dudley, Portland.
Schr. Henry Lemuel, Jarvis, New-Haven.
Schr. H. Willets, Boult, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Oregon, Fountain, Rockland, to W. S. Brown.
Schr. Herbert Manton, Crowell, Boston, for Saugerties.
Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.
Schr. Sea Flower, Chase, Boston.
Schr. M. A. Rowland, Fuller, New-Bedford.
Schr. L. A. Tolles, Day, Northport, for Troy.
Schr. M. Vessar, Jr., Christie, Wareham.
Schr. Mary Augusta, Lowe, Boston.
Schr. Isabel Alberto, Tucker, Port Jefferson.
Schr. John F. Doughty, Dukes, Virginia.
Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Soper, Virginia.
Schr. Anna B. Jacobs, Jones, Plymouth.
Schr. L. S. Barnes, Corwin, Boston.
Schr. Frederic Hall, Anderson, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Richmond, Guptill, Rockland.
Schr. Chase, Ingraham, Rockland, to W. S. Brown.
Schr. James H. Deputy, Sturges, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Ceres, Trefethen, Dover.
Schr. Ida Birdsall, Wilbert, Alexandria, for Hoboken.
Schr. Willard, Caswell, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Henrietta, Halsey, Elizabethport, for Norwich.
Schr. Cabinet, Cook, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. John Forsyth, Applegate, Virginia.

HIGHLANDS, Sundown—Wind S. E. light, clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Monterey, for Charleston; Cuba, for Liverpool; Minnesota, for Liverpool; Fairbanks, for Wilmington; Wilmington, for Galveston. Ship Derby, for San Francisco.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 2—Arr. steamer Ashland, from New-York; ship Gaspee, from New-York; bark Mary Lucretia, from Sagua; schrs. Walrus, from Jamaica; W. L. Burroughs, from Havre.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 2—Arr. steamers James Adger, from New-York.

Sld. bark Lillie M., for Liverpool; schrs. N. W. Smith and Ida Richardson, for New-York; steamer Saragossa, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 2—Cld. steamship Gen. Barnes, for New-York; bark Sarepta, for Philadelphia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2—The sailing of the steamer China for Hong Kong has been postponed until to-day on account of the non-arrival of the Golden Age from Panama.

H. M. S. Rydes arrived at Victoria yesterday from Valparaiso.

Sld. ship Lemori, for Queenstown.

Spoken, &c.

Appolion—wh. schr., of Provincetown, cruising, Aug. 30, lat. 35 50, lon. 73 35.

Stampede—Br. bark, from Havana for Neuvitas, Aug. 22, lat. 28 2, lon. 73 40.

Foreign Ports.

At St. John's, P. R., Aug. 13, brig John A. Aviles, of Boston, to sail for the east end of the Island to load for New-York. Arr. July 13, schr. Emma Gilbert, of Annapolis.

STARR & MARCUS,

NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UP STAIRS,

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1. The quality guaranteed by U. S. MINT ASSAY every piece bearing their trade mark, thus;

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3. Facilities for manufacturing in LARGE QUANTITIES ONLY THE FINEST GOODS, enabling them to reduce the labor prices to the LOWEST MINIMUM STANDARD.

30,000 FRANCS.

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AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT

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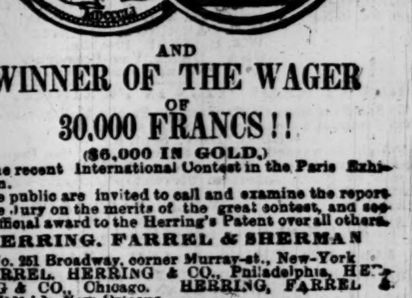
WORLD'S FAIR.......... NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.......... PARIS.



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OF

30,000 FRANCS!!

($6,000 IN GOLD.)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

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GAS FIXTURES.

J. & T. DONALDSON, manufacturers, have on hand a large assortment of bronze and gilt Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, &c., at their new store, No. 74 East 9th-st., one door east of Broadway.

PLAYING CARDS.

OUR PATENT BEVEL-EDGE PLAYING CARDS. Superior to anything in the market, and cheaper than any house in the trade.
Wholesale at Nos. 177 and 179 Grand-st.
JNO. J. LEVY & CO.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

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